THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Poetry.

THE MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

"God loveth a cheerful giver."

"What shall I tender Thee, Father Supreme,
For thy rich gifts, and this the best of all?"
Said the young mother, as she fondly watched
Her sleeping babe. There was an answering voice
That night in dreams:—
"Thou hast a tender flower
Upon thy breast—fed with the dews of love:
Lend me that flower. Such flowers there are
In heaven."
But there was silence. Yea, a hush so deep,
Breathless and terror stricken, that the lip
Blanched in its trance.
"Thou hast a little harp.
How sweetly would it swell the angel's hymn
Yield me that harp."
There rose a shuddering sob
As if the bosom by some hidden sword
Was cleft in twain.
Morn came—a blight had found
The crimson velvet of the unfolding bud;
The harp-strings rang a thrilling strain, and broke—
And that young mother lay upon the earth,
In childless agony.
Again the Voice
That stirred the vision—
"He who asked of thee
Loveth a cheerful giver." So she raised
Her gushing eyes, ere the tear-drop dried
Upon its fringes, smiled—and that meek smile,
Like Abraham's faith, was counted righteousness.

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Selections.

FATE.

An expense of ends to means is fate; organization tyrannizing over character. The menegerie, or forms and powers of the spine is the book of fate; the bill of the bird, the skull of the snake, determines tyrannically its limits. So is the scale of races, of temperaments; so is sex; so is climate; so is the reaction of talents imprisoning the vital power in certain directions. Every spirit makes its house; but afterwards the house confines the spirit.

The gross lines are legible to the dull; the cabman is phrenologist so far; he looks in your face to see if his shilling is sure. A dome of brow denotes one thing; a pot-belly another; a squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair, the pigments of the epidermis, betray character.

Men are what their mothers made them. You may as well ask a loom which weaves buckaback, why it does not make cashmere, as expect poetry from this engineer, or a chemical discovery from that jobber.

Ask the digger in the ditch to explain Newton's laws; the fine organs of his brain have been pinched by over work, and squalid poverty from father to son, for a hundred years. When each comes forth from his mother's womb, the gate of gifts closes behind him. Let him value his hands and feet, he has but one pair. So he has but one future, and that is already predetermined in his lobes, and described in that little fatty face, pig eye, and squat form. All the privilege and all the legislation of the world cannot meddle or help to make a poet or a prince of him.

People are born with the moral or with the material bias—uterine brothers with this diverging destination: and I suppose, with high magnifiers, Mr. Frauenhofer or Dr. Carpenter might come to distinguish in the embryo at the fourth day, this is a whig and that a free soiler.

The strongest idea incarnates itself in majorities and nations, in the healthiest and strongest. Probably the election goes by avoirdupois weight, and, if you could weigh bodily the tonnage of any hundred of the whig and the democratic party in a town on the Dearborn balance, as they passed the hayscales, you could predict with certainty which party would carry it. On the whole, it would be rather the speediest way of deciding the vote, to put the selectmen, or the mayor and aldermen, at the hayscales.

The book of Nature is the book of Fate. She turns the gigantic pages, leaf after leaf—never returning one. One leaf she lays down, a floor of granite; then a thousand ages, and a bed of slate; a thousand ages, and a measure of coal; a thousand ages, and a layer of marl and mud: vegetable forms appear; her first misshapen animals, mosphilia, trilobian fish; then saurians—ugly forms, in which she has only sketched her future states, concealing under these unwieldy monsters the fine type of her coming king. The face of the planet cools and dries, the races obliterate and man is born. But when a race has lived its term, it comes no more again.

In a large city, the most casual things, and things whose beauty lies in their casuality, are produced as punctually and to order, as the baker's muffin for breakfast. *Punch* makes exactly one capital joke a week; and the journals contrive to furnish one good piece of news every day.

And not less the work of repression, the penalties of violated functions. Famine, typhus, frost, war, suicide, and effete races, must be reckoned calculable parts of the system of the world.

The element running through entire nature, which we popularly call fate, is known to us as limitation. Whatever limits us we call fate. If we are brute and barbarous, the fate takes a brute and dreadful shape. As we refine, our cheeks become finer. If we rise to spiritual culture, the antagonism takes a spiritual form.

The right use of fate is to bring up our conduct to the loftiness of nature. Rude and invincible exceptions by themselves are the elements. So let man be. Let him empty his breast of his windy conceits, and show his lordship by manners and deeds on the scale of nature. Let him hold his purpose as with the tug of gravitation. No power, no persuasion, no bribe, shall make him give up his point. A man ought to compare advantageously with a river, an oak, or a mountain. He shall have not less the flow, the expansion, and the resistance of these.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

EFFECTS OF MUSIC.

Music has unquestionably a very powerful influence over the mind, and through that medium upon the body. In certain morbid conditions of the system, music is a valuable remedial agent. Two modes are adopted to explain the operation of music on the animal economy. The monotony of the sound is said to have a soothing effect similar to that which results from listening to the distant gurgling of a mountain stream or cataract. How often has the irritation of the nervous system been allayed, and sleep been induced, when all narcotics have failed to "steep the senses in forgetfulness," by the music caused by the waves dashing upon the sea-beach. The attachment of the Swiss to their native soil, notwithstanding the severity of the climate, is one of the most prominently developed features in the character of the inhabitants of the dark and rugged mountains of Switzerland. Poets and orators have entered into chivalrous rivalry to celebarte the romantic affection of the Swiss for their own mountainous and bleak wilds. It is well known that when they are separated from their dearly loved country for any length of time, they are attacked with a disease termed *nostalgia*, which often produces the most fatal consequences. In Switzerland there is a favorite dance, which the young shepherds perform to a tune played on a kind of bagpipe. It is of a wild and irregular character, but so intoxicated are the lower orders of Swiss with it, that if they hear it played when on foreign service, it creates such an intense desire to revisit their native homes, that, if not gratified, disease and death are known to result. So powerful an effect had this music on the minds of the Swiss troops in the French army, that orders were issued that the tune should not be played in the Swiss regiments on pain of death.—*Polytechnic Journal.*

TABLES OF PLANETARY HOURS.

EDITOR OF MOUNTAINEER:

If you see proper, you are at liberty to publish the following Tables of Planetary Hours They were calculated by James Bosnell, to answer the length of days and nights in Utah, or for the latitude of 40 deg. north nearly. I revised them carefully, and found no material error in them: I believe they are correct.

THOMAS JOB.

A TABLE

Of the Planetary Hours both by Day and by Night.

Planets ruling the Day.	*Characters.*	*Sunday.*	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednesday*	*Thursday.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday.*	*Characters.*	*Planets ruling the Night.*
Sun	☉	1	12	9	6	10	7	11	♃	Jupi'r
Venus	♀	2	1	10	7	11	8	12	♂	Mars
Mer'y	☿	3	2	11	8	12	9	1	☉	Sun
Moon	☽	4	3	12	9	1	10	2	♀	Venus
Sat'rn	♄	5	4	1	10	2	11	3	☿	Mer'y
Jupi'r	♃	6	5	2	11	3	12	4	☽	Moon
Mars	♂	7	6	3	12	4	1	5	♄	Sat'rn
Sun	☉	8	7	4	1	5	2	6	♃	Jupi'r
Venus	♀	9	8	5	2	6	3	7	♂	Mars
Mer'y	☿	10	9	6	3	7	4	8	☉	Sun
Moon	☽	11	10	7	4	8	5	9	♀	Venus
Sat'rn	♄	12	11	8	5	9	6	10	☿	Mer'y
Jupi'r	♃	1	12	9	6	10	7	11	☽	Moon
Mars	♂	2	1	10	7	11	8	12	♄	Sat'rn

EXPLANATION.—Look at the top of the table for the day of the week on which you want to find the planetary hour, and in the same column underneath find the hour of the day or night; and in the margin on the right hand is the planet that rules that hour by night, and on the left by day. Observe that the planet that rules the day always rules the first hour of that day after sunrise, and the next planet in the solar system governs the next hour, &c., in succession until sunrise the next day, when the planet that rules that day rules the first hour as before. The night commences at sunset, which is always the thirteenth hour from sunrise or first hour of the night.

A TABLE

To shew the length of the Planetary Hours both by day and night every Seven Days through the Year.

MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.	LENGTH OF DAY.	LENGTH OF PLANETARY HOUR BY DAY.	LENGTH OF PLANETARY HOUR BY NIGHT.
		H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
JANUARY	1	9 14	0 46 10	1 13 50
	8	9 20	0 46 40	1 13 20
	15	9 30	0 47 30	1 12 30
	22	9 42	0 48 30	1 11 36
	29	9 56	0 49 40	1 10 20
FEBRUARY	5	10 12	0 51 0	1 9 0
	12	10 28	0 51 2	1 8 8
	19	10 46	0 53 50	1 6 10
	26	11 4	0 55 20	1 4 40
MARCH	4	11 22	0 56 50	1 3 10
	11	11 40	0 48 20	1 1 40
	18	11 58	0 59 50	1 0 10
	25	12 16	1 1 20	0 58 40
APRIL	1	12 36	1 3 0	0 57 0
	8	12 54	1 4 30	0 55 30
	15	13 12	1 6 0	0 54 0
	22	13 28	1 7 20	0 52 40
	29	13 44	1 8 40	0 51 20
MAY	6	14 0	1 10 0	0 50 0
	13	14 14	1 11 10	0 48 50
	20	14 24	1 12 0	0 48 0
	27	14 36	1 13 0	0 47 0
JUNE	3	14 42	1 13 30	0 46 30
	10	14 48	1 14 0	0 46 0
	17	14 50	1 14 10	0 45 50
	24	14 50	1 14 10	0 45 50
JULY	1	14 46	1 13 50	0 46 10
	8	14 40	1 13 20	0 46 40
	15	14 32	1 12 40	0 47 20
	22	14 20	1 11 40	0 48 20
	29	14 8	1 10 40	0 49 20
AUGUST	5	13 54	1 9 30	0 50 30
	12	13 40	1 8 20	0 51 40
	19	13 24	1 7 0	0 53 0
	26	13 6	1 5 30	0 54 30
SEPTEMBER	2	12 48	1 4 0	0 56 0
	9	12 32	1 2 40	0 58 20
	16	12 12	1 1 0	0 59 0
	23	12 0	1 0 30	0 59 30
	30	11 36	1 58 0	1 2 0
OCTOBER	7	11 18	0 56 30	1 3 30
	14	11 0	0 55 0	1 15 0
	21	10 42	0 53 40	1 6 20
	28	10 24	0 52 0	1 8 0
NOVEMBER	4	10 8	0 50 0	1 10 0
	11	9 54	0 49 30	1 11 30
	18	9 40	0 48 10	1 12 20
	25	9 28	0 47 20	1 13 40
DECEMBER	2	9 20	0 46 40	1 13 20
	9	9 14	0 46 10	1 14 50
	16	9 10	0 45 50	1 15 11
	23	9 10	0 45 50	1 15 10
	30	9 12	0 46 0	1 14 0

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANETARY HOURS.

♄ The hour of Saturn is good to commence plowing, digging, sowing, gardening, to buy lands or houses, to plant orchards, or to ask favors of elderly persons, &c.

♃ The hour of Jupiter is good for to be promoted in church or state, to apply to great men to obtain their favor, to commence a journey, to lend or borrow moneys, to cure the sick, to buy cattle, and contract matrimony, to commence office or legislature, &c.

♂ The hour of Mars is good for to start for hunting, shooting, to commence warfare, to kill cattle and hogs, &c., to begin burning lime or any fire-works, or surgery, &c.

☉ The hour of the Sun is good to ask favors of the great, as kings, governors, princes, bishops, presidents, &c.; also, good for preferment, ordination, &c.; not good to build houses or put on new clothes.

♀ The hour of Venus is good to apply to females, to get married, or to commence a journey, to enter on any play or party, good to take physic, and buy clothes or sheep, to cure women diseases, &c.

☿ The hour of Mercury is good to merchandize in, buy or sell, or to write letters, and to post them, to commence books or printing, to send messengers or hire servants, to start on a journey, to apprentice children, to graft trees, &c.

☽ The hour of the Moon is good to ask favor of ladies, to marry, and also to send children to school, to start on a journey or voyage, to escape from bondage, especially in the first quarter of the moon.

DIRECTIONS.—In finding the length of the planetary hour, you must divide the day from sunrise to sunset, and the night from sunset to sunrise, each into twelve equal parts or planetary hours. In the above table, the two left-hand columns shew the month and day; the rest, the length of the planetary hours by day and night.

HISTORICAL LESSONS FOR LINCOLN AND SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD'S speech, in which he advises the country to wait for one, two or three years before anything is done to restore peace and harmony to the antagonistic sections, while revolution rushes on like a torrent, suggests the picture of a man waiting on the bank of the Mississippi till its waters flowed off, in order to allow him to pass over. The river will continue to flow, and the revolution will continue to roll on. Louis Philippe and his responsible minister, feeling secure in the fortified strongholds in and around Paris, and relying upon the strength of their mighty army and navy, adopted the waiting policy in 1848. They would make no concessions till the revolution was successful. They then offered more than would have satisfied the people at first, but they were answered in tones of thunder, "It is too late." So, we fear, will it be with the new President elect and his Premier. They will be sorry they had made concessions when it was too late. Mr. Seward makes a powerful argument in favor of the Union, and points out the horrors of civil and border war; but he proposes nothing to save the one or prevent the other. His own speech, therefore, is the most complete condemnation of the lame and impotent conclusion at which he arrives. Without sacrifice, or loss, or danger, or dishonor to the Northern States, he could have presented a bill which would have been adopted by both houses, and would have settled the whole question. He has done nothing of the kind, and hope seems to have bidden farewell to Congress.

In this impending crisis, on whose solution the future weal or woe of the country depends, two men—Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward—hold its destiny in their hands, as the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel controlled the fate of "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" in the year 1829, when civil war was looming up in such formidable proportions as to appal even "the hero of a hundred fights," whose intrepid firmness in danger gained for him the soubriquet of "the Iron Duke." History has been defined to be "philosophy teaching by example;" but this lesson from the modern history of our Anglo-Saxon race in the mother country is instructive in an eminent degree.

The bold and brave way in which the peril was met in Old England did more to immortalize the victor of Waterloo than all the battles he ever won, and it is also the broad pedestal on which rests the lasting fame of Sir Robert Peel, his colleague at the head of the government. Happy would it be for Lincoln and Seward, and happy for the country, if they only solved the difficulty now before them in the same heroic manner. The loss of one-third of the British empire was then at stake; the loss of one-third of the United States now trembles in the balance—with justice and peace in one scale, and the dread alternative of civil war in the other.

For centuries the people of Ireland had been wronged by England, and one great element of injustice was that the Catholics, who constituted the great bulk of the population, were treated as slaves and pariahs, their religion banned, and none who professed it permitted to represent the country in Parliament or hold any office. In the year 1800, after an unsuccessful attempt of Ireland two years before to throw off the British yoke by revolution, the Irish Parliament was induced, by bribes in money, in titles and in offices, to commit *felo de se*, and vote the annihilation of its own independent existence. The Catholic bishops and Catholic laymen of influence were quieted and persuaded to connive at the abolition of the Irish Legislature, and the establishment of a legislative union with England, by the promise of the emancipation of their creed from the intolerant restrictions placed upon it. But when Ireland was secured in the union, and her limited independence absorbed by the sister country, the promise was forgotten, faith was broken, and it was necessary for years to keep down the indignant people from rising in rebellion by means of insurrection acts, disarming acts, and other coercion laws. A systematic agitation, which kept within the law, and professed only to influence public opinion in a legitimate way, was set on foot in favor of Catholic emancipation, and became at last most formidable. It was backed by the whig party in Parliament, who claimed equal rights for Catholics, but was opposed to the uttermost by the tory party, who insisted on "Protestant ascendancy in church and State" as part and parcel of the revolution of 1688. In the front ranks of this latter party were the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. A general election of members of Parliament was held on this issue, and the result was the triumph of the tories. The distinguished Canning, who had been Prime Minister, and had proposed Catholic emancipation in Parliament, was defeated by the party of Peel and Wellington, both of whom had refused to take office in his Cabinet because he was known to be favorable to that measure, and, according to constitutional usage, he was compelled to resign, and shortly after died of "a broken heart." In England, in modern times, the sovereign is supposed to have no party predilections, and has no power; the responsible adviser of the Crown is the real ruler for the time being. The King, obeying the indications of the popular will, summoned to his councils the Duke of Wellington, who, in view of the storm that threatened the country, associated with himself in the Cabinet Sir Robert Peel, as his most trusty friend. Sir Robert was prudent, and in some respects his genius resembled that of Mr. Seward. He was cold, calculating and clear headed, but a man of expediency when statesmanship demanded the sacrifice of consistency. The difference between the two men appears to be, that one was a great statesman, the other is a politician.

The advent of Wellington and Peel to power, so well known to be inimical to the claims of the Catholics, was the signal for an increase in the violence of the agitation. O'Connell and the priests ruled the roast. Passive resistance was everywhere offered to the laws, on the ground that the people could not choose representatives in Parliament of their own creed. Their action very much resembled the proceedings in some of our Southern States. The excitement was tremendous; civil war seemed inevitable, and though England had a large standing army in Ireland, it was doubtful whether it could be relied on for coercing the people for such a cause, a very large proportion of the troops being Irish Catholics themselves.

What were the Wellington Cabinet to do under these circumstances? By the advice of Sir Robert Peel the Duke came to the resolution of proposing Catholic emancipation in Parliament, the Duke himself to offer the measure in the House of Lorks, and Sir Robert in the Commons. Whatever the Duke once decided upon doing he did characteristically. He resolved that there should be no halfway insufficiency or hesitation about the act. As concession was to be made, it should be made fully and freely, so as to satisfy all, and leave no rankling vestiges behind.

In proposing the bill in the House of Peers he used these memorable words: "My lords, I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most men, and principally, I may say, in civil war, too; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it."

Such was, indeed, near being the sacrifice; for while Protestant societies wept over "the lost consistency" of England's greatest captain, Lord Winchelsea assailed him with such violence that the Duke challenged him, and a duel took place, which, however, had not a fatal termination.

And what did Peel sacrifice? His anti-Catholic principles, which were so strong that he was nicknamed "Orange Peel," and he lost the force of twenty years consistency. It was under these disadvantages that he introduced the very measure he had so long opposed It required great moral courage, but he was equal to the emergency. "He believed, with the Duke of Wellington, that the danger of civil war was imminent, and that such an event was immeasurably a greater evil than that of surrendering the boasted constitution of 1688." He held that the character of public men for consistency, however precious, is not to be directly opposed to the common weal, and that "principle" must give way to "expediency." He did not wait for one, two or three years.

The bill passed both houses of Parliament in a month; justice was rendered, civil war was averted, the union between Great Britain and Ireland was preserved by conciliation, and Peel's party were henceforth known, not as tories, but "conservatives." He thus created a new party, which saved the country and ruled it for many years. It was this timely measure which, twenty years after, bound Ireland to Great Britain in 1848. The Catholic clergy had won religious liberty, and they opposed an armed struggle for independence so effectually that the attempt at revolution proved an utter failure.

Such was the noble and suggestive example of patriotism and statesmanship presented to Lincoln and Seward for their adoption. The compact of the constitution had been violated by the North. The South was in a state of revolution. It demanded equality and protection in the Union, or the alternative of breaking it up by peaceful secession. Civil war was imminent The President elect and his Prime Minister ought to have thrown party ties to the winds, in order to save the country by liberal concessions to the slave States, and they would have created a great conservative party with a long lease of power. Lincoln occupies a position analogous to that of the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Seward plays the part of Sir Robert Peel as adviser of the President. Had they pronounced at once, before it was too late, in favor of generous conciliation, all would be well. Neither their obligations to party, nor the sacrifices they are called to make, are so great as in the case of the English statesmen, whilst the stake is more than equal. But they have not the moral courage and the nerve to follow the precedent set them by such illustrious men. Are they prepared to brave the terrors of civil war for an unconstitutional platform.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ANECDOTE OF MRS. WOOD.

A GENERAL, living in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, who had become suddenly rich, furnished a house in a costly manner, and gave gay parties. He had little else but his wealth, however, to render them attractive; his wife being especially untutored and unpolished, as he had married before he became rich, and both were elevated to their present importance without the requisite personal qualifications to sustain it. To render one of their parties more than usually popular, they invited Mr. and Mrs. Wood among their guests; these at first respectfully declined, on the ground of fatigue; but they were pressed with so much earnestness, that they at length were subdued into consent. When the entertainments of the evening were fairly commenced, and several ladies among the visitors had sung, the hostess invited Mrs. Wood to seat herself at the piano, as the company would be delighted to hear her beautiful voice; but Mrs. Wood begged, with a very serious countenance, to be excused. At first the astonishment created by this refusal was evinced by a dead silence and a fixed stare; but at length, the disappointed hostess broke forth:

"What! not sing! Mrs. Wood; why it was for this that I invited you to my party. I should not have thought of asking you but for this; and I told all my guests that you were coming, and that they would hear you sing."

"Oh!" replied Mrs. Wood, with great readiness, "that quite alters the case; I was not at all aware of that, or I should not have refused; but since you have invited me professionally, I shall of course sing immediately!"

"That's a good creature," rejoined the hostess, "I thought you could not persist in refusing me." So Mrs. Wood seated herself at the piano, sang delightfully, and, to the entire gratification of hostess and guests, gave, without hesitation, every song she was asked for, and some were encbored.

On the following day, however, when the host and hostess were counting up the cost of their entertainment, (for, rich as they were, they had not lost their former regard for economy,) to their utter consternation there came in a bill from Mr. Wood of two hundred dollars for Mrs. Wood's "professional services" at the party of the preceding evening, accompanied by a note, couched in terms which made it quite certain that the demand would be legally enforced if attempted to be resisted; and, however much they were mortified by this unexpected demand, they deemed it most prudent to pay it and hold their tongues.—*Buckingham's America.*

ARTEMUS WARD AND OLD ABE.

THE last *Vanity Fair* has an account of an interview between the President elect and Artemus Ward. The latter finds Mr. Lincoln persecuted by applicants for office and describes the means by which he clears the premises:

Cried Old Abe, "they cum upon me from the skies—down the chimneys, and from the bowels of the yearth!" He hadn't more'n got them words out of his delikite mouth, before two fat office seekers, from Wisconsin, in endeverin to crawl atween his legs for the purpuss of applyin for the toilgateship at Milwaky, upsot the President cleck & he would hev gone sprawlin into the fireplace if I hadn't caught him in these arms. But I hadn't more'n stood him up strate, before another man cum crashin down the chimney, his head strikin me vilently agin the inards and prostratin' my voluptooous form onto the floor. "Mr. Linkin," shouted the infatooated being, "my papers is signed by every clergyman in our town, and likewise the schoolmaster!"

Sez I, "you egregis ass," gittin up and brushin the dust from my eyes, "I'll sign your paper with th's here hunch of bones, if you don't be a little more keerful how you make my bread baskit a depoot in the futer.—How do you like sir perfumery?" sez I; shuving my fist under his nose. "Them's the kind of papers I'll giv you! Them's the papers you want!"

But I work't hard for the ticket; I toiled night and day! The patrit should be rewarded!"

"Virtoo," said I, holdin the infatoted man by the coat collar, "virtoo, sir, is its own reward. Look at me!" He did look at me, and quailed beneath my gaze. "The fact is," I continued, looking round upon the hungry crowd, "there is scarcely a office for every ile lamp carried round durin this campane. I wish thare was. I wish thare was furin missions to be filled varis lonely Islands, where epydemics rage incessantly, and if I was in Old Abe's place, I'd send every mother's son of you to them. What air you here for?" I continued, warmin up considerable, "can't you giv Abe a minit's pease? Don't you see he's worrid most to death? Go home, you miserable men! go home and till the sile! Ge to peddlin tinware—go to choppin wood—go to billin sope—stuff sassengers—black boot—git a clerkship on some respectable manure cart—go round as orignal Swiss Bell-ringers—becum 'original and only' Cambell Minstrels—go to lecturin at 50 dollars a nite—embark in the peanut bizness—write for the Ledger—saw off your legs and go round givin concerts, with techin appeals to a charitable public, printed on your handbills—anything for a honest livin; but don't come round here drivin old Abe crazy by your outrajus cuttins up!

"Go home! Stand not upon the order of your going, but go to onct! If in five minits from this time," sez I, pullin out my new sixteen dollar huntin cased watch, and brandishin it before there eyes, "Ef, in five minits from this time a single sole of you remains on these here premises, I'll go out to my cage near by, and let my Boy Constructor loose! & if it gits among you, you'll think Old Solferino has cum agin and no mistake!" You ought to have seen them scamper, Mr. Fair. They run orf as though Satun hiself was arter them with a red hot ten-pronged pitchfork. In five minits the premises was clear.

"How kin I ever repay you, Mr. Ward, for your kindness?" sed Old Abe, advancin and shakin me by the hand. "How kin I ever repay you, sir?"

"By givin the whole country a good, sound administration. By pourin ile upon the troubled waters, North and South! By pursooin a patriotic, firm and just course, and then if any State wants to secede let 'em Secesh!"

"How 'bout my Cabzit Ministre, Ward?" sed Abe."

"Fill it up with Showmen, sir! Showmen is devoid of politics. They hain't got a darn principle! They know how to cater to the public. They know what the public wants, North and South. Showmen, sir, is honest men. If you doubt their literary ability, look at their posters, and see small bills! Ef you want a Cabinet as is a Cabinet, fill it up with showmen, but don't call on me. The moral was figger perfeshun mustn't be permitted to go down while there's a drop of blood in these veins! A. Linkin, I wish you well! If Powers or Walcutt was to pick out a model for a beautiful man, I scarcely think they'd dunip you, but of you do the fair thing by your country, you'll make as putty an angel as any of 'em, or any other man! A. Linkin, use the talents which nature has put into you judiciously and firmly, and all will be well! A. Linkin, adoo."

He shook me cordyully by the hand—we exchanged picturs, so we could gaze upon each others' liniments when far away from one another—he at the hellum of the ship of State, and I at the hellum of the show bizniss—admittance only fifteen cents.

CRAYON SKETCHES.

FROM the January *Crayon* we select the following agreeable anecdote of artists:

GAINSBOROUGH.

The painter had a most feeling heart, and strong sympathy with misfortune. Thus, we find him, on being shown a letter from a fallen and forsaken woman, turning back on his way to the theatre, to send the poor supplicant a five pound note.

Gainsborough was very successful at repartee. He was once examined as a witness on a trial respecting the originality of a picture, when a counsel endeavored to puzzle him by saying, "I observe you lay great stress on a painter's eye—what do you mean by that expression?" "A painter's eye," answered Gainsborough "is to him what a lawyer's tongue is to you."

Money and pictures were alike bestowed inconsiderately. Fulcher relates that he presented twenty drawings to one lady, who was so ignorant of their value that she pasted them on the wall of her dressing room; and gave Col. Hamilton the Boy at the stile, for playing a solo on the violin.

FUSELI.

Although Fuseli's talents were highly appreciated in Italy, he never obtained a diploma, or other honor, from any Academy: indeed, he refused all overtures made to him on the subject; for he considered the institution of academies to be "symptoms of art in distress."

In his temper Fuseli was irritable and violent, but appeased in an instant. In his person small, with a face of independent, unregulated fire; Leslie says: his front face had very much the character of a lion. Haydon heard he was handsome when young, and with women (when gratified by their attention) no man could be more gentle.

Fuseli used to say: "I always think in the language in which I write, and to me it is a matter of indifference to me whether I be in English, French, or Italian; I know each equally well; but if I wish to express myself with power, it must be in German. For the purpose of reading Sepp's Work on Insects, he gained late in life a competent knowledge of Dutch; indeed, he had a peculiar facility of acquiring languages He told Mr. Knowles that, with his knowledge of general grammar, and with his memory, six weeks of hard study was sufficient time to acquire any language with which he was previously unacquainted.

Calling one morning upon Mr. Johnson, Fuseli found him bargaining with an author for the copyright of a book. When the gentleman left, Mr. Johnson said, "That is Mr. Kett, and his work is to be called the 'Elements of Useful Knowledge.'" "In how many volumes?' said Fuseli. "In two octavos," was the answer. "No, no, Johnson," said he, "you cannot be serious; the ocean is not to be emptied with a teaspoon."

Discoursing with a lady upon sculpture, who was, however, too well read in the classics to be a subject of his mischievous pleasantry, he pretended to inform her of a fine bas-relief which had been received by the Royal Academy from Rome. "What is the subject?" she asked. "Hector and Andromache," said he, "dashing out against a wall the little Astyanax's brains!" "Pooh! why do you tell me such stuff?" said she. "Ay! you may laugh," replied Fuseli, "but it would go down with many a one. I have often said such things in company without detection."

The students were constantly amused with Fuseli's oddities. He heard a violent altercation in the studio one day, and inquired the cause. "It is only those fellows, the students, sir," said one of the porters. "Fellows!" exclaimed Fuseli; "I would have you to know, sir, those fellows may one day become academicians. The noise increased—he opened the door and burst in upon them, exclaiming, "You are a den of wild beasts." One of the offenders, Munro by name, bowed and said, "And Fuseli is our keeper." He retired smiling, and muttering, "The fellows are growing witty."

A student, as he passed, held up his drawing, and said confidently, "Here, sir, I finished it without using a crumb of bread." "All the worse for your drawing," replied Fuseli; "buy a twopenny loaf, and rub it out."

When Blake, a painter infinitely more wild in conception than Fuseli himself, showed him one of his strange productions, he said, "Now, some one has told you this is very fine." "Yes," said Blake, "the Virgin Mary appeared to me, and told me it was very fine: what can you say to that?" "Say!" exclaimed Fuseli, "why, nothing—only her ladyship has not an immaculate taste."

IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING.—At Vienna a printing machine has been brought out, dispensing with the use of all other appliances save that of mechanical apparatus. No persons are required to feed it with paper, or to remove the printed sheets, both processes being accomplished through the instrumentality of the machine itself. The paper for this purpose is supplied in rolls many hundred yards in length. The machine first cuts a sheet of the required size, then prints, and finally throws it off—a newspaper ready for the reader. All that manual labor is required to do is to bring the wood-rolls, and take away the printed sheets.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

By reference to our Cache county correspondence it will be seen that there is a very fair prospect of a rather disagreeable time there, when the spring opens out. We called the attention of the Department some time since to the condition of the Indians and settlers of that valley, as well as the general condition and requirements of the tribes. And what has been done? A few blankets, a few pairs of unmentionables, and a few other trifles were distributed among a very few Indians from whom no serious danger need have been apprehended.

The history of the Indians of Utah since the time of the entrance of the Pioneers has been often referred to. They were found naked wanderers almost unknown, and entirely uncared for, save when a wandering trader would visit them to cheat them of the products of their hunting. The pioneers shared with them their food and clothing without remuneration.

During the superintendency of Governer Young, instead of devoting his whole time and attention to the filling of his purse and store-house at the expense of the government, and the poor Indian, he was ever found promptly at his post in the discharge of his duties. From north to south, from east to west, of his jurisdiction, every tribe was visited, (not one or two little bands,) and abundantly were they supplied with food and clothing. Cheerfully then began the savage to look upon the advantages of a more civilized mode of existence; and under warm blankets he smiled at the scowling storms of winter which shook not his wigwam. Interruptions were sometimes occasioned to the growingly harmonious condition of the tribes by the acts of unwise or vicious men who visited them, or passed over their hunting grounds, causing much trouble, and often bloodshed to the settlers. Everything, however, bid fair for peace and good feeling till a change of Territorial administration brought with it a change of policy. The Indians were provoked by promises, unfulfilled. The rotting attendants of debauchery and vice began to spread among them their sorrowful work, and the inebriating chalice, rendering the savage still more savage, passed around the late happy wick-i-up, spreading desolation and woe.

The delicious machinery of this species of civilization once set fairly in motion, and the foundation well laid for trouble, and annoyance on every side, the next act in the drama was one in fair keeping with all the rest. Quarrels arose among officials about the proper or improper distribution of the funds appropriated for the benefit of the Indians. Those who had charge of, or labored on the farms were cheated out of their wages.

For the last two or three years the time, talents, and funds that should have been devoted to the benefit of the Indians have been expended in quibbling about that proper or improper distribution of the funds. And now, when troubles threaten the settlements on the North and West, the Superintendent, who should be at his post, and turning out food and clothing from large appropriations, is enjoying his leisure investigating presented claims which the Department ought well to know are far below the funds actually disbursed.

Immense are the appropriations made for the carrying on of the various departments of our government compared to the proper uses that are made of those appropriations. The people in Cache Valley, for instance, at the present time, whose settlements are but in their infancy; exposed as they are on the frontiers, surrounded by the most warlike of the mountain tribes, are compelled to pour out from their scanty supplies bread and raiment for the natives, while thousands should be at command from the Government for their disposal; and those who should be among them attending to the duties of their proper callings, linger around their offices or hotels, caring not though every settlement be destroyed, and the settlers starved or butchered.

Without wishing, however, to multiply remarks, we commend our citizens to be on their guard for themselves, take care of their stock and "keep their powder dry," irrespective of the eloquence of those who talk big things about the Aurora Borealis, the rising and the setting sun, winding up each long unmeaning sentence with "Tell them that, Dimick!"

AFFAIRS IN CARSON.

From late dates of the *Enterprize* we learn that affairs are progressing charmingly in the West. Carson, according to talk, bids fair to rival California in the richness and extent of her mines. Quartz mills are springing up in nearly every nook and corner; and the earth is bored without mercy in every direction in search of her hidden treasures, while California pours over the Sierra Nevada her machinery to aid the glorious cause, and miners and adventurers come over in large force. Nor is she behind in the more "gentlemanly" entertainments of an occasional knock down, or hint with an inch or two of steel, or half an ounce or so of lead, blowing up of mining tunnels, &c., &c.

We cannot, however, but congratulate her upon the advantage she has in the midst of her numerous fortunes and misfortunes in being well supplied with courts.

We quote from the *Enterprise*:

"DISTRICT COURT.—The adjourned term of the District Court will commence on Monday next (Jan. 28) at Carson City. There will most likely be a conflict between the two Judges as to who is the legal incumbent of the office. Judge Cradlebaugh insists that his term has not expired. Judge Flenniken having received official notification of his assignment to this district, has appointed P. W. Van Winkle as clerk, and intends asserting his right to the seat."

"U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Flenniken has entered upon the duties of his office, P. W. Van Winkle acting as Clerk. He has sent to Sacramento for a seal. He announces that in the meantime litigants can commence suits, and that motions in chambers will be heard. The first general term of the court will be held on the third Monday in April in Carson City. A number of suits have already commenced in his court."

"JUDGESHIP OF UTAH TERRITORY.—The President appointed Hon. R. P. Flenniken, of Penn., District Judge in place of John Cradlebaugh, removed. The appointment was sent to the Senate for confirmation; before which, it was referred to the judiciary committee, composed of the ablest lawyers in the United States, among them are Benjamin, Seward, Pugh, Bayard and Crittenden. They decided that the power of removal was undoubtedly in the President; that a Territorial Judge was not a constitutional office and not subject to impeachment, and the only check upon him for malfeasance in office was removal. Judge Flennikin has been duly assigned to this District by the Territorial Legislature, a requisite duly decided by the Territorial Supreme Court."

As to the disputes between the judges we have little to say. Great lawyers in the land have given their opinion in favor of the power of removal by the President at any time.

Judge Cradlebaugh is of a different notion as will be seen by the following leader of the *Enterprise* of the 2nd:

"On Monday last Judge Cradlebaugh opened court in Carson. There being no business to transact he adjourned for three weeks. Before he adjourned, however, he remarked to the bar and audience, that there was another person here, claiming to be District Judge for this district. He denied his authority, although Judge Flenniken had been appointed, confirmed and assigned to this district. He said the President had no right to remove a Judge. That he intended to resign on the 4th of March next, and until that time he would hold court. That it was due to his friends who had accommodated him with money so to do. That for the reason of the government failing to honor his drafts for nine months since, his friend Wm. M. Lent, seeing his great necessity had advanced him money upon his salary up to the 4th of March, and he intended to serve that time out. He said further, that any attorney who wished to withdraw his suit from his court in which answer had not been filed, he would permit him so to do; in other cases, papers could not be transferred from his court elsewhere, unless by consent of counsel on both sides."

It would be very improper indeed, and very much out of place to doubt the assertion of the Judge in regard to his obligations to his *friends who had accommodated him with money* to hold courts.

Carson is a great country and mining claims sell high there now. Courts have, or assume great discretion. Much is necessary in lands of gold. To their discretion, bestowed or assumed, we leave the two rival Judges, feeling assured that though unprovided for by law, there might be found before the 4th of March, or ere the echo of the doings of that great day should reach their ears, sufficient business for them both; and that, in the continuation of their rival courts every lawyer in the district will lend their cordial aid, and shake them both lovingly by the hand.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

POTTERY.—We were presented the other day with a double spittoon, made at the 7th Ward Pottery, owned by Messrs. Cannon and Eardley. It is decidedly the best specimen of the kind we have ever seen in the Territory, and the lovers of the weed ought to patronize these enterprizing gentlemen, and discard the old-fashioned wooden boxes that require so much sawdust, and so much care to prevent their contents being spilled upon their carpeted floors.

We had the pleasure of visiting their establishment the other day, and confess that we were agreeably disappointed to find such a variety of well-made earthenware, of almost every kind and name, and possessing this superiority over any that have heretofore been manufactured, they are glazed on both sides.

SNUFF MAKING.—In addition to the pottery business, we call the attention of our readers to the spirited advances now being made in home manufactures by our townsman, Mr. Alexander C. Pyper, who has lately added to his list of "Valley tanned" articles, that of *snuff*. Those who profess to be judges say it is an excellent article, and that in future they intend to buy snuff *without freight*.

SINGULAR AMONG SHEEP.

At this season of the year when shepherds are busily engaged among their increasing flocks of sheep, and when owners of them are reaping a high percentage on the means they have invested, as well as a rich remuneration for the labor and care bestowed during the snowy days of chilling winter, it may not be amiss to call the attention of our readers to one of nature's many mysteries. About three weeks ago a ewe of Mr. Elm's, of Cottonwood, lambed one rather small but quite lively lamb. It lived some three or four days only. Last week, to the surprise of the owner, the same ewe brought forth two more lambs. They are both living, and doing well. Can any of our essayists on sheep raising explain this?

We have often heard of similar occurrences among various kinds of the brute creation when the first born has been dead, but do not remember having ever heard of a strictly parallel case.

HOME.

The following very beautiful reflections on the endearments of home, have been handed to us by a gentleman and friend, in this city, bearing the celebrated date of Feb. 14th. Although neither sentiments nor language appear to be of the most modern origin, yet they are not the less excellent:

"Home,—there is no word in the human language that clusters within it so many, and so stirring memories; that calls into play and powerfully excites so many feelings and faculties of our being. Home—say but the word and the child that was your merry guest, begins to weep. Home—murmur but its name, and memories start around it that put fire into the brain, and affections that suffocate or break the heart, and pictures that bewilder fancy with scenes in which joy and sorrow wrestle with delirious strife for possession of the spirit. Home—what does it stand for of strongest of most moving associations? For childhood's grief and gladness; for youth's hopes and fears; for all that consoles or tranquilizes the heart; for a father's embrace—for a mother's kiss; for a sister's love, for a brother's friendship; for peace in the bright of the present, or hope in the shadow of the future.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received several letters from our missionary friends abroad, all of them affording much pleasure and interest; universally bearing witness of the prosperity of the missionaries' labors. The following is the most recent we have received, and will be read with pleasure by those of our friends who have visited or hail from those far-off lands:

GLASGOW, Dec. 18, 1860.

MY DEAR JAMES:

Having a few moments to spare, I improve the same by letting you know that I am not as yet out of existence, and that among the many interesting and instructive things that emanate from Zion, and that I have the privilege of seeing there is one item equally as interesting as others.

Lately some good-natured soul has favored me with a few numbers of the MOUNTAINEER, which to me was as rich a treat as a friend could offer. I was quite astonished to learn that our gallant friend the Colonel had retired from the editorial sanctum; but Garibaldian fashion, I presume the dangers of war had passed and the enemy was compelled to beat a retreat, or else that good, old and well-tried rifle "Mountaineer" would be found at his usual post.

The recent policy of the President in relation to church matters is producing a mighty change for the better, respecting the condition of the poor Saints, in Scotland as well as in all parts of the European mission. It is a change, the necessity of which was much felt and desired by all those who have listened to the truth.

The people begin to realize the blessings of this change, and are loud in praise and gratitude to Bro. Brigham.

I see by letter received from Bro. Rich that the missionaries have arrived in Liverpool; this news is most encouraging, for there are no class of men more warm and united for the upbuilding of the cause of truth than the mountain boys.

I am not prescribed in my labors to any one place in the Scottish pastorate; travelling without "purse and scrip" habituates a man to an active life, not unlike my youthful adventures among the Camanches of Texas, or the natives of Oregon, with this exception, that Uncle Sam furnished means of transportation then, and now I frequently indulge a trip on "shank's mare," in order to preserve the integrity and equilibrium of my present financial affairs.

I recently had the gratification of witnessing a grand demonstration on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Edinburgh. She was accompanied by several members of the household, including that exalted dignitary the royal coachman, with whom, by the by, I had the honor of an interview in the castle yard, in the presence of Joues, Amass, and several of the brethren, to their great amusement. I next went to see the the Regalia of Scotland, the crown, the sceptre, and sword of state, the royal emblems of Scotland.

The form of the crown is remarkably elegant. The lower part consists of two circles, the lower much broader than that which rises over it; both are composed of the purest gold. The crown measures about nine inches in diameter, twenty-seven inches in circumference, and about six and a half inches in height from the bottom of the lower circle to the top of the cross. The whole appearance is calculated to excite veneration, for we see in the Regalia the cause that produced so much gallantry in the Scots, who with unequal means, but with unmatched courage, maintained the liberties and independence of Scotland through ten centuries of almost ceaseless war and bloodshed. I feel first-rate.

My kind regards to your family and all old friends, especially the President and Council.

Yours in truth, J. T.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER JOHN, son of John and Janet Hardie, a young man of about 20 years of age, left London in 1850, as second mate of the bark "Emerald Isle," of which his uncle, Alexander Downie was Captain and part owner. Captain Downie died at the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Sydney the vessel was commanded by a Mr. Hall, who had previously been the first mate. His friends subsequently heard that he went from Australia to San Francisco, and that he sailed from California in March, 1853, in the British bark "Edward," for New South Wales. Any information concerning him would be thankfully received by his widowed mother, Janet Hardie, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory, U. S. A.

California and Australian papers, please copy.

FURTHER TROUBLES ON THE MAIL LINE.—Mr. Leonard Wines, deputy Territorial Marshal, left this city yesterday morning for the purpose, as we are informed, and with the authority, of attaching all the property belonging to the mail contractors east of this city, as far as the Territorial jurisdiction extends.

Local News.

LOCAL ELECTIONS.—The election of officers in the several incorporated cities, appointed by law to be held on the second Monday in February, every two years, came off in that quiet way for which Utah alone has such a world-wide celebrity. Public conventions were held in most of those places, for the nomination of persons to fill the offices of mayor, aldermen and councilors, which our correspondents inform us gave great satisfaction to the citizens. The citizens of Provo have elected Mr. Ebenezer Hanks to fill the office of mayor, in place of Mr. B. K. Bullock. Mr. John T. Hardy was re-elected in Payson; there was only one opposition vote.

THE WEATHER.—During the first five days of the present week the weather was remarkably mild, and every expression of nature gave token of an unusually early spring, but on Thursday last the clouds began to gather thick and black, in the north-western horizon, a quarter to which the weather-wise, in this territory, usually look for indications of storm. The wind rose and whistled its wintry knell; it moved round to the south in the early part of the forenoon, where it remained until evening, when it returned to its favorite winter quarters—the north. The air became quite chilly, and about eight o'clock the wind moderated a little, and we were favored with a slight shower of rain. At nine p.m. the watery elements in the atmosphere began to congeal, and snow fell freely and plentifully till midnight, covering mother earth with a beautiful white coating, over six inches deep. A sharp breeze then blew up from the northeast, and a keen frost set in. Yesterday, it was very pleasant over head, but rather unpleasant traveling on account of the depth of the snow, not any more so, however, than the mud of the previous days.

DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

This society held their semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. There were present Edward Hunter, Esq., president of the society; directors—Wilford Woodruff, John R. Winder, William Wagstaff and John Nebeker, Esqs., the Hon. A. O. Smoot, and the treasurer and clerk of the society.

The principal matters of business under consideration were a communication from Mr. Joseph Harker on sheep raising, a printed document recently received from the U. S. Patent Office, containing numerous interrogatories relative to agricultural societies and their statistics.

The gentlemen who occupied the stand during the meeting were somewhat facetious in their remarks upon the subject of the pending election; and the board, after mature deliberation, changed the day for the election to the 4th of March, and decided to issue to the members of the society a *Union ticket*, thinking it possible, and not very improbable, that on that day the little union that still remains in our government will be obliterated. All who feel themselves interested in this matter, must bear in mind that on next Monday week, at 12 o'clock m, a public meeting will be held in the City Hall, for the purpose of electing a president and board of directors for the above-named society.

It is the intention of three of the present board to retire, on account of poor health, & the multifariousness of their business engagements and public duties. Several gentlemen were put in nomination at the meeting on Wednesday; but owing to there being but few of the members present, it was thought best to prepare blank tickets, and leave the final nominations till the same hour of the day that the president elect of these *once* United States, is expected to be inaugurated.

AFFAIRS IN CACHE COUNTY.

OUR correspondent "Transit" writes from Logan, Feb. 3, 1861, as follows:

"In Cache County during the past month but little has occurred worthy of notice outside our peaceful valley; and, indeed, if the *Mountaineer* were dependant upon Cache County for interesting news items, in the shape of horrible murders, dreadful accidents, burglaries, stealing,—beg pardon, Mr. Editor,—I should have said embezzlement of the public funds, and other concomitants of civilization, I fear its columns would be sadly devoid of attraction. The people have been too busily occupied in building, opening roads, building bridges, farming, and in taking care of stock, to devote much attention to other people's affairs, and, consequently, peace and good order have prevailed.

"During the past season the various settlements in this county have grown with unprecedented rapidity, and our resources are continually developing. Several grist mills are commenced, and one or two have commenced grinding; saw mills have been built at Millsville, Providence, Logan, Smithfield, and Richmond, and several others are in contemplation.

"Mr. R. J. Livingston is about to erect a carding machine at Logan, near Rick's and Weir's tannery, and just above Benson & Co.'s saw and grist mill.

"In most of the settlements commodious buildings have been erected for schools and public worship. Considerable effort has been made to establish good schools in the several precincts, and successfully, as a general thing.

"At Logan, Messrs. John B. Thatcher and G. L. Farrell have a large school, and Mr. James H. Martineau has a flourishing military school, which is well attended. It is to continue a year, and, judging by the progress of the pupils at the present time, will furnish the Nauvoo Legion with good officers.

"A branch agricultural society was organized on Saturday, the 2d inst., at Logan, of which Major S. M. Blair was elected president. I presume the Board of Directors will make a report upon the subject, & I will say no more concerning it.

"It is contemplated to organize farmer's clubs in all the settlements, as aids to the agricultural society, and to advance the cause of agricultural science; and, from the spirit manifested by the representatives of the several towns, who met and organized the Branch Agricultural Society on the 2d inst., we confidently anticipate good results therefrom.

"An excellent bridge across the North Logan River, costing over $400, has lately been completed under the superintendence of Bishop Wm. B. Preston, of Logan, which is a decided improvement.

"The people of Franklin are steadily progressing with their large canal, and have completed over a third of it; they expect to bring the waters of Cub River upon the top of the bench before plowing time. It is a work of some magnitude, the bench being about 80 feet above the level of the river; but the many thousand acres of rich land, at present unsurveyed, when brought into cultivation, will repay the labor expended, many times over.

"In political circles here all is quiet as yet, but there is no knowing how soon the secession mania, so prevalent in cottondom, may spread to Cache Valley. We hope, however, that such will not be the case, for what is considered perfectly proper and right in South Carolina would be treason in Utah. The President of the (dis-) United States can sit in the White House and allow South Carolina to take possession of the forts, arsenals, public stores, and revenues of the Government at Charleston, and allow his vessel to be fired into with impunity — with perfect composure, but, acting merely upon rumor and the lies of thirsty bloodsuckers, could send the flower of the American army to conquer and exterminate the Deseretians —with rather indifferent success, however. I shudder to think what a despairing yell would issue from Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet should the report go forth that the Deseretians had taken Camp Floyd, with its stores and munitions! Extermination of every man, woman, child, horse, dog, and donkey would but feebly portray their patriotic feelings.

"In view of this condition of things, and probable contingencies, the people of Cache Valley will doubtless continue in *statu quo* until all the States have disowned allegiance to the Constitution, and none are left to sustain it but Deseret, who will then be under no necessity for seceding—from nothing.

"I wonder if Mr. Buchanan ever heard of a prediction, made several years ago, that the Mormons would eventually save the Constitution from its enemies? The above prediction was made by one Joseph Smith, a reputed money-digger and ignoramus, and would consequently have but little weight with the enlightened men of this age. But would'nt it be rather funny if it should prove true.

"P.S.—The Indians have lately poisoned two head of cattle belonging to this place. Being brought in question for it, they made a partial restitution by giving up a gun and blanket and a pony, though much against their will. Utah Tom has been the principal aggressor, and is mad. The cattle were poisoned by feeding them wild parsnips wrapped in hay. From present appearances, it is not at all unlikely that trouble may ensue with them on the opening of spring."

SUPREME COURT.

A. KLIMER, PETER BOSSELL, & F. HAIZ, *Appellants.*
vs.
RANDOLPH SCHNORF, *Appellee.*

Opinion by Henry R. Crosby, Associate Justice.

This was a suit in chancery, brought in the district court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, to set aside a deed, a bill of sale made by the then plaintiff, Schnorf, to the respondents, Klimer et al, on the ground of fraud in its procurement.

The answer of respondents denies the use of fraud in obtaining the deed, and also denies the existence of any title in the plaintiff in the property conveyed by the deed.

No exceptions were taken in the court below, but the parties in this case, by written stipulation, accompanying the record, agree that this case should be tried in the Supreme Court upon the record, and an agreed statement of evidence which is not only not referred to in the record, but it is apparent has been made up after the decision.

This court cannot entertain such evidence. In all cases of appeal, only that can be taken into consideration which is shown by the record of the court below, to have been there acted upon or referred to; otherwise the whole character of this court would be changed, and instead of an appellate it would thus become a court of original jurisdiction.

Where there are no errors in the record, and a cause is tried on evidence, unless the contrary is made to appear, it must be presumed that the evidence was full and sufficient to justify the court in coming to its decision.

Judgment affirmed.

Communications.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF UTAH.

(CONCLUDED.)

HAVING secured a suitable agent for the purchase of our goods, we will now enter upon the consideration of freights. It will be evidently our interest to procure our cattle at home by purchase from our cash deposit, or by receiving them at a cash valuation, for scrip bearing interest as aforesaid; the last would undoubtedly be the best. If suitable wagons could not be obtained here, they would have to be purchased in the States; which would then be held as the property of the company, and with the cattle continue in use from year to year, being repaired and increased in number as the growth of the business might require. If we were to estimate the value of a team, it would be as follows: Four yoke of good cattle and wagon, with teamster aboard and wages for six months, $700; this team would freight 3,000 lbs., which, at $15 per 100, would pay the handsome interest of 50 per cent in six months on the outlay, and leave a small balance to cover depreciation of wagon and possible loss of cattle, to say nothing of a reduction of 25 per cent on present freight terms

On the arrival of the goods in G. S. L. City, a salesroom in a good locality should be selected, and no clerk should be employed without these qualifications: He should understand the department assigned to him, practise economy and care, and be a member of the community, with a character above reproach. He should be interested in the growth of the business, and if no shareholder should become one by allowing a portion of his salary to accumulate, receiving scrip, bearing interest as beforesaid, every employee should be expected to do likewise.

That confidence may prevail in the breasts of all associated in this movement, on the arrival of the goods in this market, a general meeting of shareholders should be convened, to whom the original invoices should be submitted, and the particulars of expediture for freight &c.

The retail price of all goods should be such as to harmonize the interests of the general public, with the interests of the shareholders, not in a spirit of selfishness, but considering ourselves as one great family whose interests are one; this might be done by a limited, unpaid board, selected from the shareholders, to meet monthly and receive a report from the employees; and this board should, every three months, report to a general meeting, the position of the business, its receipts, expenditures, and prospects. A credit business should be totally ignored, as not only useless but injurious. Employees should be permitted to draw for three-fourths of their salary, monthly, the balance, as before remarked, to be funded in the business; of course, if able, they might enlarge on that proportion.

We will consider how this order of things would operate:—

First, We should have the advantage of the best markets, and the money down would make from 10 to 20 per cent difference in the purchase price.

Second, With such an agent as I have supposed, our shelves would never groan, as may be observed now, with a thousand articles of unsaleable stock brought here, some from ignorance, and some because where you buy on credit, you must take what is offered to, or forced upon you.

Third, If through slow sales you have to pay interest, it is not to your enemies, but to members of the community, and that in goods.

Fourth, By refusing all credit, you lose no friends, and make no enemies, and the goods are there to speak for themselves.

Fifth, By an extended system of shareholders, you secure their custom, and self-interest will induce them to increase the number of customers, wherever they possess an influence.

Sixth, By freighting for ourselves, we will be able to restore the equilibrium of our cash imports and exports, and our own brethren will receive the benefit.

Seventh, We can really freight from five to ten cents per pound cheaper than the stranger, which, in staple and groceries, will materially affect the price.

Eighth, We can by system and management relieve ourselves of the presence and society of our enemies, who have no affinity with or sympathy for our social and religious institutions.

Ninth, This would carry out the counsel of our best, and only, friends.

Tenth, We should, by extended operations, secure our comparitive independence.

If these considerations are not sufficient to inspire every patriot and saint, many more might be adduced, which, no doubt, will present themselves to every reflective mind, as for instance the preservation of our produce within our own borders, &c.

I have no ambition to obtrude my notions of things on the community, no individual crotchet to sustain, or interest to secure, further than this that my heart is with my friends, and my friends are of the household of faith, in the kingdom of God; of course in the practice of principle there is always more or less of modification to be anticipated, as circumstances are ever changing, yet the fact that all scrip issued would be for value received, and command regular interest, to say nothing of increased value arising from profits over and above interest, this would raise the scrip to a premium, and in case the holder was called on a mission, or went to any distant point, his interest in a commercial organization like the one I have described would undoubtedly meet with a ready sale.

Much individual effort is and has been made, but the general results, as far as my experience goes, have not been satisfactory, as for instance an individual accumulates sufficient to send with an acquaintance for a couple of pieces of printed calico, either from general ignorance of goods, ignorance of the markets, or ignorance of the taste of the parties reading, the purchase when received is unsatisfactory, and, to say the least, there would be a monotony of pattern around the house, which would be annoying to the taste of all; in a store, under proper arrangements, with a merely nominal difference of price, there would be an enlarged choice, and the fact that it would be a home *like* Merrion store, our own store, would gratify the feelings and inspire the heart.

Now is the time to commence operations, spring is opening and the way will soon be clear; call your public meetings and let the men of capital do what they can to free our labouring population and themselves from dependence upon any enemies. Organize, organize, organize, and, to be consistent, let us withdraw our support from those who have no good word or deed for us or ours, and favor the merchants and traders whose interests are identified with ours, who are of us, and who contribute to the building up of our towns and cities, men of the same faith and feeling; this would be consistent; our bitterest foes could not gainsay its propriety, and we should receive the first instalment of benefit as a prelude to that which would follow of a more extensive and general character.

Men of Israel your destiny is in your own hands, you have able counselors and wise men in your midst, and if this is not the scheme, they will find a better, if my labor shall induce thought, and crown that thought with action, I shall feel abundantly repaid; and through the opening gloom I shall discern the image of our rising state, when under our Bee Hive flag shall flourish the fens of thousands of industrious bees, peace and sunshine shall rest upon us, the smile of heaven cheer us in every scene, its truth our hearts exceeding great reward; while anarchy and confusion all the nations, bearing in their train famine and death, the cornucopia, or horn of plenty, shall yield its glowing treasures to the best and fairest of the human race, the saviors on Mount Zion, for her yours truly, N.

G. S. L. City, Feb. 1861.

Eastern News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, JAN. 7th.—Senator Hamlin's resignation was received and read.

Senator Ten Eyck (N. J.) presented a petition of citizens of New Jersey requesting Congress to pass an act to authorize the people to elect delegates on the 22d of February to a convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of March next, to consider the welfare of the nation. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Toombs expressed his views relative to the action of the select committee of 13. He began by saying, the success of the abolitionists and their allies, under the name of the republican party has produced its logical result already. They have, for long years, been sowing, dragon's teeth, and they have finally got a crop of armed men. The Union is dissolved. He concluded thus: We have appealed from time to time to you to give us our constitutional rights, and you have refused them. We appeal to you again to restore those rights. Restore them, and restore peace, fraternity, and unity to all of us. Refuse these, and we will ask you to let us depart in peace. Refuse that, and then you present us, as you must, with war. We accept that. We will nail our colors to the mast, inscribed upon them "Liberty and Equality," and we will trust to the sword and the God of battles for security, tranquility, and peace. The discourse throughout was bold, loud, defiant, declaring for revolution and rebellion, and inviting war. It was not very long, but so earnest for secession as to elicit profound attention and extended comment.

The Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned till the 9th.

HOUSE, Jan. 7th.—Mr. Sherman of O., from the committee on Ways and Means, reported the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Bingham of O., from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to amend the patent office law. Referred to the committee on Patents.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the executive, legislative, and judicial appropriation bill, which passed.

Mr. Adrain asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That we fully approve the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and the determination of the President to maintain that fearless officer in his present condition, and we will support the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union.

The resolution, after much debate, passed; yeas 123, nays 56.

Adjourned till the 9th.

SENATE, Jan. 9th.—The message from the President on the state of the Union was read. Several bills and resolutions were introduced with a view to the adjustment of present difficulties.

The correspondence between the President and the South Carolina commissioners was read.

The Pacific R. R. bill was taken up but no action taken upon it.

HOUSE, Jan. 9th.—The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President. It was received and disposed of very calmly, and submitted to a select committee of five.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill, but rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

SENATE, Jan. 10th.—Senator Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of the Synod of the Presbyterian church, now holding at Allegheny City, Pa., asking Congress that provisions be made for the express acknowledgment of the being and authority of a God. Secondly, for the acknowledgment of the authority of God and Christ. Third, for the recognition of the firm obligation to obey God's law. Fourth, that the principles of God's law are clearly adverse to slavery. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Davis, of Mississippi, delivered a speech denying the right of the government to coerce a seceding state.

HOUSE, Jan. 10th.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster-General recommending a reduction of the present existing mail contracts. Laid on the table.

Mr. Boteler addressed the House on the present state of affairs.

SENATE, Jan. 11th.—Several memorials and resolutions of minor import were presented. Senator Huntley (N. Y.) in a brief but forcible speech advocated a dissolution and reconstruction of the government on Mr. Calhoun's plan of a dual executive. His speech demonstrated the impossibility of compromise as shown in the recently proposed measures of Senator Harlan, who stated that the republicans were not disposed to do anything more before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were unimportant.

SENATE, Jan 12th.—At least 5 thousand ladies and twelve hundred gentlemen

were in the galleries, and it was impossible for any more to obtain admission.

Senator Seward delivered a speech on the crisis, which occupied more than three hours. The *Herald* states relative to the discourse: "We might properly apply to it the old fable of the mountain in labor, were it not that this delivery discloses something more formidable than a mouse. With all its soft and silky professions of forbearance, patience, conciliation and compromise, we apprehend that this speech closes the door of reconciliation, and proclaims coercion as the deliberately chosen policy of the President elect."

House.—Much debate, but no business was transacted.

Senate, Jan. 14.—Senator Bigler introduced a bill providing for numerous amendments to the constitution; to be voted on for rejection or approval by the people on Feb. 12th. No action taken.

Senator Polk delivered a speech on the crisis.

House.—Various debates on the state of the country, but no business done.

Senate, Jan. 15th.—Several resolutions and memorials were presented.

The Pacific Railroad bill being the special order was taken up.

On motion of Senator Latham, a vote was taken on postponing indefinitely the Pacific Railroad bill, resulting ayes 12, noes 39.

House.—Among other preliminary business, Mr. Harris, (opp.) of Md., presented a memorial signed by 12,000 citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of party, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. He said if there was a desire to tranquilize the public mind it could not be done more effectually than by the adoption of that measure. Laid on the table.

The House went into committee on the Army bill.

Senate, Jan. 16.—The Vice President presented a message answering the Senate resolution relating to the appointment of Joseph Holt to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Secretary Floyd. He fully sets forth the legal reasons for the step.

The most of the day was occupied by the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions.

House.—Mr. Garnett (Va.) delivered a crisis speech.

FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter is a modern truncated pentagonal fort, built upon an artificial island at the mouth of Charleston Harbor, three and three-eights miles from the city of Charleston. The island has for its base a sand and mud bank, with a superstructure, if we may so term it, of the refuse chips from several northern granite quarries. These rocks are firmly embedded in the sand, and upon them the present fortification is reared. The island itself cost half a million of dollars, and was ten years in construction. The fortification cost another half a million dollars, and at the time of its occupancy by Major Anderson was so nearly completed as to admit the introduction of its armament. The walls are of solid brick and concrete masonry, built close to the edge of the water and without a berm. They are sixty feet high and from eight to twelve feet in thickness, and are pierced for three tiers of guns on the north, east, and west exterior sides. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Once landed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made; for the blinds of the lower embrazures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown away, and even if this was impossible, scaling ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

The work is designed for an armament of one hundred and forty pieces of ordnance of all calibres. Two tiers of the guns are under bombproof casements, and the third or upper tier open, or, in military parlance, *en barbette;* the lower tier for forty-two pounder Paixhan guns; the second tier for eight and ten-inch Columbiads, for throwing solid or hollow shot, and the upper tier for mortars and twenty-four pound guns. The full armament of the fort, however, had not arrrived there when Major Anderson took possession; but since its occupancy by the present garrison no efforts have been spared to place the work in an efficient state of defence, by mounting all the available guns and placing them in salient points. As we before remarked, the full armament of the fort is not in position, as only seventy-five of the one hundred and forty guns required for it are now mounted. Eleven Paixhan guns are among that number—nine of them commanding Fort Moultrie, which is within easy range, and the other two pointing toward Castle Pinckney, which is well out of range. Some of the Columbiads, the most effective weapon for siege or defensive operations, are not mounted. Four of the thirty-two pounder barbette guns are on pivot carriages, which gives them the entire range of the horizon, and others have a horizontal sweep of fire of 180 degrees. In addition to these weightier preparations for defence, the walls are pierced everywhere for muskets, of which there are endless numbers ready and loaded.

The magazine contains seven hundred barrels of gunpowder and an ample supply of shot, powder, and shells for one year's siege, and a large amount of miscellaneous artillery stores. The garrison is amply supplied with water from artificial wells, which are supplied by the frequent showers of rain.

In a defensive or strategetical point of view, Fort Sumter radiates its fire through all the channels from the sea approach to Charleston, and has a full sweep of range in its rear, or city side. The fort is sufficiently out of range from a land artillery attack, so that all apprehensions for thrashing it from that source may be put at rest. The maximum range of the guns from Sumter is three miles; but, for accurate firing, sufficient to hull a vessel, the distance would require to be reduced one-half of that figure. The war garrison of the fort is six hundred men, but only seventy-nine of that number are within its walls.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship Guttenberg, of and for Hamburg, from New York, with cotton, had struck on the Goodwin Sands, and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The Guttenberg had called off Dover to land the crew of a wrecked vessel, which she picked up in the channel. The captain is among the missing.

The steamer Queen Victoria, having on board the Rangoon telegraph cable, went ashore in Plymouth Sound, 2d, and, at last advices, had not been got off.

A preliminary meeting of Jews of England, France, Italy and America, has been held at the Mansion House, London, for the purpose of concerting new efforts for the restoration of the child Mortara to his parents.

FRANCE.

The negotiation for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had satisfactorily terminated. Important reductions are made in favor of Belgian coal and iron.

It was rumored that France may ask further indemnity from China.

The *Moniteur* says financial events in foreign countries have influenced the French money market in a manner to be regretted, but declares the report that France is under the necessity of having recourse to a new loan without any foundation.

The detachments of French troops, which are under orders for China, had been sent to reinforce the regiments in Syria.

The production of a melodrama in Paris, entitled the "Massacres of Syria," from the pen of M. Mecquard, the private secretary of the emperor, is regarded as a political event. The emperor went almost in state to witness the first representation of the performance. He sat most conspicuously in the front, with Marshal Brandon, and other officers of high rank were immediately behind him. It was noticed that his box was ornamented with flags and warlike symbols. The great moral of the piece is, that the eastern question is ripe for settlement, and that it can only be settled by the word of Napoleon III.

ITALY.

A DISMAL PICTURE OF THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times*, discussing the question of the future capital of the Italian kingdom, says:

If by capital we merely mean the seat of government, a place like the Hague or Washington, the question does not deserve one minute's attention. People have only to appear on any given spot, and the meaner and poorer they find it the less chance will there be of arousing the jealousy and heartburning of emulous towns. But if what the Italians want is not merely a home for there bureaucracy, but a real centre and heart of the country, a proper stage for real political and social movement, the focus of industrial and intellectual life—a real metropolis—that is, a standard city—their own Paris or London—they must be aware that such a place is no more "built in one day" than their own Rome was said to be. As they know they cannot make it, they fancy they they have it ready-made. Rome has, indeed, been long built. It has long been their capital; its existence was always wound up with the destinies of the country; but it is a town where the past has been crushing and killing the present. It has all the materials of a great city and plenty of room in it; but it is a town without a people—a town from which the people have fled.

Some Italian Utopists talk very glibly about the practicability of bringing a people there, of colonising the ruins of the Campagna with a million of the most robust and active population from every part of the Peninsula. But Rome is not only dead, it is eternally decaying, everlastingly dying; and it will require no slight inducement to allure free men into that vast charnel house.

To all but the wretched natives, Rome is uninhabitable for six or seven months in the year, and even then only in the crowded quarters where the people huddle together in their noisome lanes and alleys. Outside the walls, on the very walls, in the open square of the Popolo, on the Pincian promenade, on the brow of the Quirinal and the Viminal, in the suburban villas, where nature unfolds her greatest charms, and the air is open and seems purest, death hovers all throughout the year; and, for miles round, the herdsman who crouches in his miserable temporary hovel from December to May could not be induced to tarry on the spot from May to December for all the wealth that ever was treasured up in the Vatican. Death has stricken all the limbs of the old queen of the world, and is fast advancing to pierce her to the heart. * * * * * * *

Turin and Florence are little towns, but they are living and thriving; they have unbounded healthy, fertile territories; they admit of gradual and immediate growth and expansion. They are little now; they may be twice as large in 20 years, four times as large in half a century. But Rome must be improved at once or never. There is a deadly feud between her and man. Every hour that passes, strikes her death knell; her doom might be reversed, perhaps, but scarcely retarded.

Peerio had been elected president of the electoral committee at Naples.

It was reported that a Sardinian loan of three hundred million francs was about to be negociated in Paris.

An insignificant attempt at reaction had been made at Naples but was easily suppressed. Naples and the provinces were tranquil.

It is affirmed that the published version of the pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive, principally dwelling on the trials to which the church is subjected.

The position of affairs at Gaeta was unchanged.

It is stated that for some time past Francis II. has been in the habit of going on board a Spanish vessel every evening, and returning to Gaeta on the following morning.

Reports had been current that the French fleet had quitted Gaeta, but at the latest dates it was still there.

Le Nord states that the cabinet of St. Petersburg had issued a vigorously written letter, reminding the French minister that the presence of Admiral Tinan at Gaeta has the character of a veritable interposition.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC BY PONY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The views of the President Elect on Secession as he advances towards the Capital, &c., &c.,

The Pony Express which arrived here on Wednesday morning brought Washington dates of the 12th inst. For the following very excellent and full compilation of the intelligence brought with it we are indebted to our friends.

On the 8th, Mr. Buchanan sent a message to both houses of Congress accompanying the correspondence that had passed between him and Col. Hayne, the commissioner from South Carolina, which was referred to a select committee of five and ordered to be printed.

The following is the substance of the concluding part of Col. Hayne's letter of January 31st.

After stating the refusal to surrender Fort Sumter to be the occasion for war and stating the question to be one of mere property, he says if the evils of war are to be encountered, especially the calamities of civil war, elevated statesmanship would seem to require it should be accepted as the unavoidable alternative of something still more disastrous, such as national dishonor or measures materially affecting the safety or permanent interests of the people should be deliberately made and entered upon, and set purposes, but that war should be the incident or accident attendant on a policy professedly peaceful and not required to affect which is avowed as the end intended can only be excused where no warning has been given as to consequences, South Carolina cannot by her silence appear to acquiesce in the imputation that she is guilty of an act of unprovoked aggression in firing on the Star of the West. Though an unarmed vessel she was filled with armed men entering her territory against her Governor's, Pickins, instructions.

Secretary Holt, on the 6th, replied to Col. Hayne, acknowledging the President's reception of the Colonel's communications. Mr. Holt makes a summary of the instructions of Governor Pickens to Col. Hayne, and the announcements made by the latter to the President, of his position "as a legal officer of the State, its Attorney-General, to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right," etc., and then comes to the threat of taking Fort Sumter by force of arms. The Secretary of War expresses the President's surprise at South Carolina's style of doing business—proposing purchase and threatening force in the same breath. The Secretary saw more than the mere transfer of property and that which could not be accomplished or attained by the course of that State. South Carolina could no more assert her right of eminent domain over Fort Sumter than Maryland could over the District of Columbia.

The closing of the Secretary's letter asserts that no reinforcements had been sent to Major Anderson, because he had not asked for any, but should his safety require it, every effort would be made to supply them. The President had done everything to assure South Carolina, and the country, of his unceasing desire for a peaceful and honorable adjustment with that State of present difficulties; but, "If after all the multiplied proofs of the President's anxiety for peace, the authorities of South Carolina shall assault Fort Sumter and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country in the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility."

Col. Hayne, in replying, on the 8th, in substance, says:—

"Although his emphatic refusal of my demand closes the mission, I wish to correct the impression that Carolina wished to purchase Sumter. Carolina would make compensation for injury done to property, but the idea of purchase is entirely inconsistent with the assertion of paramount right in the purchaser. Carolina claims to have dissolved political connection and destroyed all political relations of your government, with everything within her borders. She is a separate and independent government, exercising sovereignty over every foot of soil, except Sumter. The avowed intention to hold Sumter as a military post by a foreign government, leaves the authorities there to determine the proper course to be pursued." He asks the President if he was aware that the holding of a fortress by a foreign power against the will of the authorities, is the highest insult he can offer. He says Carolina has not taken Sumter, because of misplaced confidence in the government. He has deceived her, and thinks the reply to his demand, that the occupation of Fort Sumter is no cause of the irritation, but for the protection of Carolina—ironical—for a grave subject. He concludes that if responsibility rests on South Carolina, that government is unconscious of the fact, and discover the grounds of the latters refusal to surrender Sumter.

As Col. Hayne had left Washington, his rejoinder was returned to him at Charleston, through the mail. The general opinion is, that Sumter will not be attacked, and further proceedings relating to it, will be discussed at the Southern Congress; meantime the authorities of South Carolina will be vigilant, and prevent re-inforcements to Major Anderson. All domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and all possible means taken to starve out the garrison.

On the 8th the commissioners of the Peace Congress were engaged on measures looking to adjustments. Nearly all the commissioners had arrived at Washington, including those from Massachusetts and New York. A large number of influential men from nearly all parts of the country, including many members of the Virginia legislature, were constantly arriving.

Capt. Tilton, of Maryland, a gentleman who got seriously impressed with the distracted state of the country, had blown out his brains with a pistol.

A Washington dispatch of the 8th, states that the St. Louis had been ordered from the Gulf squadron as early as the 22d of December, the Sabine on the 9th of January, three days before the surrender of the Pensacola navy yard, leaving the other vessels to compose that squadron—the Powhattan, Pocahontas and Cumberland. To obtain provisions, the store-ship Supply was sent by order of flag-officer Pendergrast to Pensacola, and by Capt. Armstrong, then at that place, was ordered to return to the squadron; but instead of doing so, Capt. Walker, her commander, took on board the paroled officers and men and women from Fort Pickens, and proceeded to New York, for which he has been court-martialled. The Cumberland had been ordered to Hampton Roads, and the Powhattan to New York. The disaffection reported in the squadron is said to be only in the Powhattan among the officers from the Southern States. Eleven vessels of war were reported on the east coast, one at Cuba, one at Tortugas, and the Macedonian and Brooklyn had arrived in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens.

Horatio King's nomination to the office of Postmaster-General had not been confirmed and would not till the Republican Senators were assured that Mr. King would execute Colfax's bill, relative to postal service in seceding States, which the appointee is said to favor to the utmost extent.

Major Ritchie, of Boston, and Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, had tendered to President Buchanan, twenty-six regiments ready to march at a moment's notice, for the protection of the capital. A special tender of these troops, it was understood, had been made in consequence of information pointing to the imminent danger of an attack upon Washington prior to the 17th of February.

The $25,000,000 loan bill had passed both Houses, and had received the President's signature. The amendments to the bill provided that it should be applied to the redemption of treasury notes, and for no other purpose, i e., not for coercion of seceding States.

Certain distinguished Virginians had telegraphed to Governor Pickens, requiring him still to forbear attacking Sumter, to which the Governor replied courteously, but would be governed greatly by the President's communication.

Alex. W. Russell, D. C., and Samuel Cooley, of Connecticut, had been appointed paymasters in the navy. Rev. Dabney Ball, of Maryland, chaplain in the navy.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery on the 9th, unanimously agreed to a Constitution and Provisional government. A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

A Savannah dispatch of the 9th says, that Governor Brown had seized, on the preceding day, five vessels owned in New York.

The Boston *Traveler* states that the bankers in that city would not take the loans of the new administration, referring doubtless to the $25,000,000, unless the affairs at the South are satisfactorily settled.

Rumors are afloat relating to some new scheme for re-opening the Tehauntepec route to California. It is said that several millions of capital have already been subscribed in New York, and that Duncan, Sherman & Co. are someway engaged in the matter.

Gen. Wightman, of the District militia, refused a commission to Capt. Schaeffer, who is not considered sound on the Union question.

The elections in Tennessee are reported favorable to the union men of that State.

General Scott had ordered all the forces of the District of Columbia to be ready to perform duty on the 12th, the day previous to the counting of the electoral votes in the House.

Ex-Secretary Floyd was to be shortly in the District of Columbia, to submit himself to the criminal laws of the district. He pronounces all charges against him frivolous and malicious, instigated by Ex-Secretary Thompson, aided by the administration.

A proposition is expected to be offered in the Peace Congress, under republican auspices, proposing an accommodation on the basis of a national convention, for the consideration of amendments to the Constitution, to be called by the States on the recommendation of Congress.

The Hon. A. H. Stevens, in acknowledging the compliment of a serenade from the people, during the convention at Montgomery, alluded to the assembling of members from different and independent States, congratulated them upon being "once more citizens of a common country. Allow me briefly and sincerely to return my unfeigned thanks for this compliment."

The President elect left his home at Springfield, on the morning of the 11th. After he had shaken hands with a large number of persons, and left his lady behind for a few days, he took position on the platform of his car and made a short and affecting speech. He is reported to have spoke as follows:

"My friends—No one, not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them is buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support. I hope, you my friends, will all pray that I may receive divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

Loud applause followed, and the more loudly shouted, "We will pray for you." During the speech, Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion, and the people were moved to tears.

The President's suite consisted of J. G. Nicolay, Esq., his private secretary, and between twenty-five and thirty gentlemen, including judges, honorables, colonels, majors, editors and influential men of the State. Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly at several stations, where crowds were ready to greet him on his passage.

At Montgomery on Feb. 9th, great interest was manifest in the proceedings of the Southern Congress. The hall of the convention and gallery was crowded. Mr. Memminger presented a beautiful model flag, made by the ladies of South Carolina. This flag has a blue cross on a red field, and seven stars. It was highly admired. He also presented another model flag by a gentleman of Charleston. It has a cross and fifteen stars on a field of stripes. A committee was appointed to report on a flag and seal, and a coat of arms, and a motto for the Southern Confederacy. The President has been directed to appoint commissioners on foreign affairs and finance, on military and naval affairs, commerce and on patents. Hon. Jefferson Davis of Miss., was then elected President, and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. The vote was unanimous.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three Alabama deputies to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery for the use of the several executive departments of the Confederacy, under the Provisional government, could be obtained. An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States, in force or in use on the first of November last. It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a constitution, for the permanent government of the confederacy. The congress was about two hours in secret session, and the rest of the proceedings were conducted openly.

Col. Judge, the commissioner from Alabama, visited Mr. Buchanan on the 10th, but the President, though receiving him as a distinguished citizen of that State, would not receive him in an official capacity; nor would he enter into discussion of the subject of his mission, to treat for the surrender of the arsenals and other property in that State.

The members of the Montgomery Congress had advised their friends in Washington, that ministers had been appointed to represent the interests of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

The Peace Congress had various plans submitted for consideration, but the general impression was that the border State resolutions had met with the most favor, and that some such plan would be adopted, including the division of the Territory by the line of 36, north of which slavery would be prohibited; south of it to be determined by the people without Congressional or other legislative interference.

The muskets seized by the New York police on the steamer "Monticello," had been delivered up to the agent of Georgia, and on being telegraphed to that effect, the Governor released the vessels referred to in a former part of this summary.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 9th, states that the arsenal, containing 700 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition, and 40 cannons, including Capt. Bragg's Buena Vista battery, was surrendered to the State authorities the day before, and was then garrisoned by 100 volunteers.

The Louisiana committee on postal affairs had reported that they would recognize the government at Washington for the present business, until a Southern Congress, hereafter called, shall form postal arrangements. The action of the Montgomery convention was approved, and a salute of 100 guns was fired in New Orleans in honor of the President and Vice-President of the Southern confederacy.

The bark Ephraim Williams put into Norfolk on the 10th, with one man frozen to death and five of her crew frostbitten.

In the House on the 9th, Mr. Cox offered amendments to the Senate bill for a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble and form themselves an organized law and territorial government, to consist of a legislature, judicial and executive departments, &c.; ordered printed.

Mr. Corwin, chairman of the House committee of 33, asked the adjournment of any vote on his report, as the Peace Commissioners might at an early day be able to agree on something, or offer light on the subject, which might enable the House to come to a better conclusion.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, had no hope from the Peace Congress, and opposed a postponement of the vote.

Corwin's motion succeeded, and the further consideration of the report of the committee was laid aside for some days.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, of the 11th, gives a summary of Mr. Lincoln's speech at that place. It says:

"The firing of 34 guns announced the approaching train bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. Morton, and escorted to a carriage drawn by four white horses.

"The procession formed itself into a pageant seldom, if ever, witnessed here before. It was composed of members of both Houses of the Legislature, Public officers, municipal authorities, military and fire companies, citizens and strangers.

"The President elect stood in his carriage acknowledging the welcome. The procession, upon reaching the Bates House, halted and Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the balcony, where he addressed his fellow-citizens. He said he had come here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to a true and just cause, and proceeded to remark that coercion and invasion were terms much used now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate these things they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? He asked would marching an army into South Carolina, with hostile intent, be invasion. "I think it would; and it would be coercion also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit; but if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and collect duties or withhold the mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion. Do professional union-lovers who are resolved to resist coercion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion. If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy; and their views of the Union, as family relation, would seem to be that it is no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement to be maintained by personal attractions.

"In what consists the special sacredness of a State?—I speak not of the position assigned to States in the Union by the Constitution, for that is the bond we all recognize. If a State and county possess equals in territory and inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county; would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fifteenth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce the larger division of itself; what mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

"Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said—he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong."

Governor Morton followed with a speech. In the evening the members of the legislature paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, who was holding a reception in the Bates House. The President elect was to leave next morning for Cincinnati.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 11th, says that the Texas convention had passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

The Louisiana convention had adopted a State flag, and passed an ordinance making it a penal offence for pilots at the Balize to bring war vessels of the United States over the bar; also an ordinance adopting the criminal laws of the United States District Court. The same dispatch adds that five American war vessels were reported off Pensacola.

In the House on the 11th, Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, offered the following.

"Whereas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, have seceded from the confederacy of the United States, and established a Southern Confederacy, and whereas it is desirable that the most amicable relations shall exist between them, and war avoided as the greatest calamity that can result; therefore,

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said Southern Confederacy, as soon as official information of its establishment be received and that he receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government, for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. Mr. Craig asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men desired that peace be preserved."

Mr. Farnsworth facetiously recommended Mr. Craig's resolution to the committee on patents, it ultimately was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

A resolution was introduced reciting, that by the seizure of mint money and Custom House, by revolutionists, the authorities of the United States were put at defiance, and calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, had been taken or contemplated to recover possession of the property;—adopted.

The remainder of the session was stormy and confused.

Mr. Palmer introduced two resolutions—the first, that neither the federal government, nor the people or government of non-slaveholding States have a purpose or constitutional right to legislate or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union: yeas and nays were ordered. Hindman objected, and proceeded to quote from a speech of Mr. Lincoln. He was called to order. A division was called for and refused by the Speaker. Mr. Hindman, amid great confusion, insisted on a division. He believed the assertion of the resolution untrue; voices, "call the roll." Burnett said he believed the assertion to be false and could not vote for it. Cries of order. Several explained their views; the vote was announced—106 against 4. Several representatives asked to have their votes recorded. Burnett demanded a division of the question. Sherman offered a substitute, so as to enable Southern gentlemen to vote conscientiously, as they could not be expected to vote on the purposes of the North—viz: "resolved that neither Congress nor the people, or governments of non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State in the Union; passed without opposition. No question taken on the other resolution as it was superseded by the substitute.

A resolution was offered recommending the appointment of a select committee to inquire if the consent of the people of the border slave states could be obtained to any proposition for the purchase of the slaves therein by the government, in order to prevent them following the example of the Gulf States, and to report a bill for that purpose; laid over for debate.

A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the obstructions of the collection of revenue in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, also what measures were taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure or to recover those seized, together with other property; also for the reasons which induced the President to concentrate troops in Washington, and whether he has information showing that there is a conspiracy to seize the capital and prevent the inauguration of the President elect.

In the Senate, on the 11th, numerous crisis petitions were presented, and "a petition from Nevada asking for a territorial government." One of the amendments to the naval appropriation bill was introduced by Mr. Hale, proposing to build seven steam sloops of war, which was carried by 30 to 18 as in committee of the whole. The bill was reported to the Senate and debate ensued.

Mr. Mason opposed it as a measure of coercion of the seceding states.

Fessenden defended it as coming from democratic precedents, and eminently necessary at the present time. If the time ever comes when it is necessary to use force, to execute the laws, he was quite ready to do it, but this was intended as a measure of peace, and nobody dreamed of making this appropriation for the purpose of making war.

Mr. Mason would never vote a dollar for such a purpose till it was announced whether the incoming administration intended to coerce the seceding states.

Mr King believed that now there was treason abroad in the land, and there was a necessity to increase the power of the country. He would put the country in position to defend itself against foreign and domestic foes. He would use all forbearance and use every effort for conciliation, but never admit the right to divide the country and peaceably break up the Government. He would tell gentlemen that treason must come to an end peaceably, he hoped; but never peacefully if by submission of the honor of the people.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th, denies that the Georgia arms seized on the steamer at New York had been given up.

John A. Rockwell, formerly M.C. from Connecticut, is dead.

A dispatch from Davenport, Iowa, on the 11th, says that early on the preceding day a large party of secessionists, from Rockland County, made an attack upon Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, which for many years had not been occupied by troops, raised the Palmetto flag, and fired cannon in honor of the event. In a few hours a company from Davenport marched to the fort, when the secessionists retreated, leaving their cannon.

Messrs. Jefferson and Moody, two members of the Indiana Legislature, took a trip to Newport, Kentucky, to have a fight; but settled the matter amicably on the ground, on their return they were arrested.

A Chicago dispatch, of the 11th, states that seven persons had been drowned the preceding day, while attempting to cross, in a sleigh, a small stream in Mercer County, Illinois.

The steamer Velasco had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, bringing the exiled foreign ministers, and General Miramon. The Papal nuncio had been insulted at Vera Cruz, and took refuge in the French consulate.

Miramon escaped, disguised, after passing through great dangers.

The Arch-bishop and bishops are all exiled. The populace stoned them at Vera Cruz, and were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial.

Married:

In Lehi City, on February 6th, by Elder Abraham Hatch, Mr. James W. Molen to Miss Jane Stoddard, all of Lehi.

Died:

In Beaver City, Beaver County, Alice Beasley Kershaw, in the 65th year of her age. She was born in Yorkshire, England. She was baptized in Manchester, Dec. 15, 1842; emigrated with her family to Nauvoo in 1845, and came across the plains to Utah in 1850. Throughout her whole life she maintained a character of honest integrity, and labored hard and diligently in providing for the wants of her family. She remained strong in the faith to her dying moments. The deceased has left a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, but they do not mourn as those without hope.—*Com. [Millennial Star,* please copy.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1861.

☽ Full Moon, 24d. 9h. 11m., p.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	SUN SLOW. MIN. SEC.	MOON SETS. H. M.	MOON'S PLACE.
24	*Sun*	6 42	5 47	13 23	Rises.	heart
25	*Mon.*	6 41	5 48	13 14	6 37	bowels
26	*Tues.*	6 39	5 49	13 3	7 50	bowels
27	*Wed*	6 39	5 50	12 52	9 10	bowels
28	*Thu.*	6 37	5 51	12 41	10 26	reins
1	*Fri.*	6 35	5 52	12 34	11 46	reins
2	*Sat.*	6 34	5 53	12 22	Morn.	secrets

Phenomena, &c.

Feb. 24—☿ ☌ ☽
Feb. 25—♄ ☌ ☽
Feb. 26—Sirius south 8h. 29m.
Mar. 1—W. Woodruff born 1807.

Advertisements.

ATTENTION,
MERCHANTS TRADERS AND FARMERS.

TO RENT,
TWO GRIST MILLS

THAT are visited every day by the citizens of Lehi, Cedar County, Camp Floyd, American Fork, Battle Creek, Mountainville, Goshen and the adjoining settlements. The buildings are large, commodious and safe for the storage of Merchandize; and for the sale of Goods, their situation is not to be surpassed.

The rents will be reduced low.

Merchants, Traders or Farmers would do well to give me a call, or refer to the Mountainville Office.

SAMUEL MULLINER.
American Fork, Feb. 23, 1861. 21-tf

FOR SALE,

A ONE Acre City LOT, with all the improvements thereon, situate west of the Public Square, Springville. The improvements consist of two Adobie Houses, each 16 ft. 30 ft.; a good Kitchen, an excellent well of water, three ton vats, a new still (it has only been used about two months), with suitable utensils. The lot is enclosed by itself, and has a number of fruit trees upon it.

The proprietor who wishes to sell for cash or Pasture and two acres of Meadow Land. The whole concern can be had very cheap for cash, cattle and grain.

Apply to Mr. Samuel Grange, Springville, Utah county, or to J. V. Long. 21-3t

Estray.

I HAVE in my possession, a three-year-old red and white HEIFER, with white face, branded G. W. on the horn. No other marks or brands visible. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges.

20 3t JAMES TAYLOR, 14th Ward.

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c. expertly cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Benjamin Pratt's made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1tf

Selected Poetry.

THE SUMMONS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My ear is full of summer sounds,
With summer sights my languid eye;
Beyond the dusty village bounds
I loiter in my daily rounds,
And in the noontime shadows lie.

The wild bee winds his drowsy horn,
The bird swings on the ripened wheat,
The long, green lances of the corn
Are tilting in the winds of morn,
The locust shrills his song of heat.

Another sound my spirit hears.
A deeper sound that drowns them all,—
A voice of pleading choaked with tears,
The call of human hopes and fears,
The Macedonian cry to Paul!

The storm bell rings, the trumpet blows;
I know the word and countersign;
Wherever Freedom's vanguard goes,
Where stand or fall her friends or foes,
I know the place that should be mine.

Shamed be the hands that idly fold,
And lips that woo the reed's accord,
When laggard Time the hour has tolled
For true with false and new with old
To fight the battles of the Lord!

O brothers! blest by partial fate
With power to match the will and deed,
To him your summons come too late,
Who sinks beneath his armor's weight,
And has no answer but God-speed!

Gleanings.

"Never inflict a wound that you have not balm to heal."—Punishment is one thing, torture is another. Punishment cannot, at present, be entirely dispensed with; torture is always an abomination, never necessary, never justifiable. Punishment is not degrading, though the offence that merits it is so in all cases. Torture spoils and corrupts both him who inflicts it and him who suffers it; it hardens the heart, and drives in the moral disease it was designed to extirpate; or else it crushes a man's soul out and makes him a cowering slave forever.

Use is Second Nature.—After we have practised good actions for awhile, they become easy; and when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and when they please us, we do them frequently; and by frequency of acts, a thing grows into habit, and confirmed, is a kind of second nature; and so far as anything is natural, so far it is necessary, and we can hardly do otherwise—nay, we do it many times when we do not think of it.

I'll Toll it Myself.—Hearing a man complain that political papers of all kinds had become such liars that he did not believe any of them, reminds us of the story of the miller and his three sons. Coming into the mill and finding the grist in the hopper, the old man cried out: "Tom, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Bill, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Dick, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "You are a pack of lying scoundrels," says the old man. "I don't believe a word you say—I'll toll it myself!"

Integrity.—How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he bears in his breast a clear conscience! There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no just task, and left no obligation unfulfilled, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength. Conscience, it is said, makes cowards of us all, but only cowards when it reproaches us with some unmanliness—some shrinking from truth and right, and the commission of some wrong. In all things preserve integrity, and the consciousness of thine own uprightness will alleviate the toil of business, soften the hardness of ill success and disappointments, and give thee an humble confidence before God, when the ingratitude of man, or the iniquity of the times, may rob thee of other reward.

Varieties.

There is said to be "many a slip between the cup and the lip," but it would be well for some of our young men, and old ones too, if there were a good many more.

Burke says: "The shallowest understanding, the rudest hand, is more than equal to the task of pulling down and destroying. Folly and rage can dilapidate more in half an hour, than wisdom, deliberation and forecast can build in many years."

Patience is a sublime virtue. The truest heroism in human life is that private heroism which bears with calmness inevitable ills, regardless of the consolations of a fruitless sympathy, and without the soothing consciousness of public attention.

Common conversation is the best mirror to a man's heart and head; and he that can be deceived by a person with whom he has been intimate, discovers a want of discernment that, were it possible, would excuse the imposition.

A man's smiles should be like fruit on a high limb. People lightly value what they get without pains. If diamonds could be picked up among the pebbles of our brooks, who would wear them for ornaments?

When Washington's secretary excused himself for the lateness of his attendance, and laid the blame upon his watch, his master quietly said "Then you must get another watch, or I another secretary."

A man who is tired of his wife has only to take her to Japan. A traveler, who went there lately, accompanied by his wife, had several good offers for her, in money!

A Chinese maxim says: "We require four things of woman: that virtue dwell in her heart—that modesty play on her brow—that sweetness flow from her lips—that industry occupy her hand."

The man once accused goes forth into society never the same as before; he keeps his position, he practices his profession, his friends know him to be true and honest; but for years after the oblivious world remembering only the accusation, and forgetting the fulness of the refutation, asks, "But were there not some suspicious circumstances?"

BL
Folio
AN45
S35
N86

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Public Acts

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

James Buchanan, President. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. William Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

Chap. CCXII.—*An Act making further Appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six:

For transportation of the mails, (inland,) seven million six hundred and ninety four thousand and ten dollars: And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and required to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, for the transportation of the United States mail, in steamships, from Charleston, South Carolina, via Savannah, Georgia, to Key West, Florida, and back, twice a month, or oftener, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty four, inclusive, at such sum as he may think reasonable, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum.

For compensation to postmasters, one million two hundred and seventy six thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, four hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty thousand dollars.

For office furniture in the post offices, four thousand dollars.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars.

For mail bags, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars; and out of the same the Postmaster-General shall pay to the contractors for furnishing leather mail pouches, wrapping and printing paper, mail locks and keys, and stamps, interest, at the rate of six per cent. on all sums heretofore due said contractors, and which remain unpaid for want of funds, from the time said sums were due to the day when the principal sums were in fact paid.

For blanks, fifty four thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, twenty six thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, thirty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, two hundred thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments of balances due to foreign countries, three hundred thousand dollars.

For payments to letter carriers, one hundred and eighty seven thousand and thirty seven dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of three million one hundred and twenty six thousand three hundred and twenty four dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to pay E. K. Collins and his associates the sum of eighty thousand two hundred and eighty two dollars and seventy two cents, that being the remaining balance found due them upon their contract for transporting the United States mail between New York and Liverpool.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any contractor in the service of the Post-Office Department shall at any time between the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, and the first day of April eighteen hundred and sixty, have failed to perform the service agreeable to the terms of his contract, and the rules and regulations of the Department, and the Postmaster-General shall be satisfied from the testimony before him that such failure was occasioned by the inability of the Department to make payment to such contractor for service performed under his contract, growing out of the defeat of the appropriation bill for the support of the Department for the past year, then the said Postmaster-General shall have power by order to relieve and absolve such contractor from all the disabilities and pecuniary responsibilities which under the existing laws and regulations would attach to such failure.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

Chap. CCXIII.—*An Act to establish two Indian Agencies in Nebraska Territory, and one in the Territory of New Mexico.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three additional agents for the Indian service, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each; one for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, one for the "Ponca" tribe, and one for the "Pawnees" in the Territory of Nebraska.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

Chap. CCXIV.—*An Act to grant to the Parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, certain Tract of Land in said Parish.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the Parish of Point Coupee, Louisiana, which have been in ancient occupancy as the site of a church and court house, and which are designated on the plats of the public surveys as sections twenty three and twenty four, in township four, south, of range ten, east, in the southeastern district, Louisiana, be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said Parish of Point Coupee, on the condition that the aforesaid section twenty four, or the church site, shall be held by said parish for the use of the Catholic congregation now occupying it for public worship and as a burying ground; but not to the prejudice of a valid adverse right, if such exist.

Approved, June 25, 1860.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] *A Resolution giving the Consent of Congress to Captain William B Shubrick to accept a Sword presented to him by Captain General and President Urquiza of the Argentine Confederation.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be granted to Captain William Branford Shubrick, flag-officer, late commanding in chief the squadron on the coast of Brazil and the Paraguay expedition, to accept a sword presented to him by his Excellency, Justo Jose de Urquiza, Captain General and President of the Argentine Confederation, as a mark of his appreciation of the "distinguished character" of that officer—said sword having been worn by the President on the occasion of signing the new act of Confederation of the Argentine States.

Approved, February 24, 1860.

[No. 2.] *Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for Inaugurating the Equestrian Statue of Washington.*

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in transporting and placing Mills' Statue of Washington on the pedestal designated by the proper authorities, and in the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

Approved, February 24, 1860.

[No. 4.] *A Joint Resolution for the Relief of the Contractors of the Post Office Department.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accruing revenues of the Post Office Department be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, in part payment of contractors for carrying the mails, and of route agents, during the quarter ending thirty first March, eighteen hundred and sixty, under the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty six.

Approved, March 28, 1860.

[No. 5.] *Joint Resolution constituting Macon, Georgia, a Port of Entry for the time being for the Purposes therein specified, and for other Purposes.*

Whereas it is in contemplation, by the Cotton Planters' Convention of the State of Georgia, to institute and hold a fair in the month of December, in the city of Macon, in the State of Georgia; and whereas it is contemplated by a foreign association to exhibit their goods at such fair; and whereas Macon being neither a port of entry or delivery, articles imported for exhibition at said fair cannot, under existing laws, be exempted from duty, though exported again when withdrawn from exhibition: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Macon, Georgia, be, and is hereby, constituted a port of entry, so far and to such extent as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to extend thereto all existing revenue laws prevailing at ports of entry, and applicable to bonded warehouses, to the bonding of imported goods, wares, and merchandise, and the exportation of the same: *Provided,* That the force and effect hereof shall appertain only to importations made for the purposes exclusively above recited, and for exportations of the same so having been exhibited, and at such time or times before, during, and after the said fair, as shall, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, seem reasonable for the aforesaid purposes thereof.

Approved, April 6, 1860.

[No. 6.] *A Resolution in Regard to the minister in Japan.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the envoys and suite constituting the Japanese embassy, expected to arrive in the United States. The same, or so much thereof as may be required, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Approved, April 19, 1860.

[No. 7.] *A Resolution to allow Credit to certain Disbursing Officers therein mentioned.*

Whereas by the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," the following appropriations (among others) were made, to wit: For the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, below the rapids, ninety thousand dollars; the Ohio, including repairs of the dam at Cumberland Island, ninety thousand dollars; the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, each forty thousand dollars; and for the construction and repair of snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging scows, and machinery to be used on the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, and other western rivers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;" and whereas, it also appears that in carrying into effect the said provision of law the officers and agents of government intrusted therewith, and with the application and disbursement of said appropriations, did apply and disburse part of the money appropriated as aforesaid for "the improvement of the navigation" of said rivers, for the construction or repairs of the said snag-boats, dredge-boats, discharging scows, or machinery, in aid of and in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, made for this specific object, and which proved to be inadequate; in consequence whereof, and of this application to one object of money appropriated to another, the officers or agents are unable to settle their accounts, though prepared, as they allege, to show that said money has been expended in the service of the government, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the said officers and agents who are chargeable as aforesaid for the disbursement of said appropriations, respectively, shall be settled at the treasury of the United States upon equitable principles, and all just credits allowed for the building or repairing of said boats, scows, and machinery, without regard to the fact of their exceeding in amount the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for that purpose, and as though the application to that purpose of part of the money appropriated as aforesaid to "the improvement of the navigation" of said rivers had been lawful: *Provided,* That the credits allowed shall not exceed the total amount of said appropriations.

Approved, April 19, 1860.

[No. 9.] *A Resolution authorizing Captains William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands to accept certain Testimonials awarded to them by the Government of Great Britain.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Captains William L. Hudson and Joshua R. Sands, of the navy of the United States, be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept the snuff-box and medal recently transmitted to this government by the government of Great Britain to be presented to each of said officers as memorials of their services in laying down the Atlantic cable.

Approved, May 9, 1860.

[No. 12.] *A Resolution authorizing the Enlargement of and Construction of a Branch to, the Louisville and Portland Canal.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President and Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company be, and they are hereby, authorized, with the revenues and credits of the company, to enlarge the said canal and to construct a branch canal from a suitable point on the south side of the present canal, to a point in the Ohio River, opposite Sand Island, sufficient to pass the largest class of steam-vessels navigating the Ohio River: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained, shall authorize the said president and directors, directly or indirectly, to use or pledge the faith or credit of the United States for the said enlargement or construction. It hereby being expressly declared, that the government of the United States shall not be in any manner liable for said enlargement and construction: *Provided, further,* That when said canal is enlarged and its branch canal constructed and its cost of said improvements paid for, no more tolls shall be collected than an amount sufficient to keep the canal in repair and pay for all necessary superintendence and management.

Approved, May 24, 1860.

[No. 18.] *A Resolution for Supplying the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw Nations with such Copies of the Laws and Journals, and public printed Documents as are furnished to the States and Territories.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw nations of Indians through such agent as they may designate, be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior with such copies or volumes of the laws of the United States, journals of Congress, and documents printed by order of Congress as are supplied to the States and Territories of the United States.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

[No. 19.] *A Resolution in relation to the Works of the Exploring Expedition.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two copies of the works of the Exploring Expedition, so far as they can be supplied from the copies ordered to be deposited in the library of Congress for preservation, by the resolution of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the residue of said works as they shall be completed, be delivered to the Secretary of State, one copy of which to be presented by him to the federal republic of Switzerland, and the other to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland.

Approved, June 15, 1860.

[No. 20.] *A Resolution providing for the Observation of the Eclipse of the Sun which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to furnish a vessel and provisions for the conveyance to the most suitable point on the eastern coast of this continent, for observing the total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the eighteenth day of July next, of astronomers, not exceeding five in number, and their assistants, to be selected by the said Superintendent of the Coast Survey: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable to any other charge on account of the said astronomers and their assistants than their conveyance and provisions as herein provided, and that they shall furnish their observations for the use of the coast survey without further charge to the government.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eveleth, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Seth M. Blair, Esq., and Judge Peter Maughan

GENERAL AGENT FOR GREEN RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Tequeville, Joshua T. Willes; Virgen City and Grafton, Sixtus E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.
Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lewis; Paragoonah, Marius Ensign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY.
Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.
Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.
Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. F. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, R. N. Allred; North Bend, Jas. N. Jones.

JUAB COUNTY.
Nephi, T. B. Foote; Willow Creek, John Couch.

CEDAR COUNTY.
Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros.; Cedar Fort, J. Rodeback.

UTAH COUNTY.
Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, J. T. Hardy, and Sabin, Beebe & Co.; Pondtown, H. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. R. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G. Sterrett; American Fork, L. E. Harrington; Lehi, Lorenzo Hatch; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.
Gardner's Mills, D. R. Allen; Drapersville, G. Spilsbury; Union, D. S. Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Neff; West Mill Creek, William Park; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Cahoon and Jos. Hammond; Fort Herriman, J. J. Stocking.

TOOELE COUNTY.
Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brower; E. T. City, Geo. Bryon.

SHAMBIP COUNTY.
Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.
Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Centerville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jas. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.
Ogden, Gen. C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos Dunn; East Weber, T. J. Osborne; South Weber, Rd. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.
Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

Advertisements.

LOOK OUT FOR SPARKS.

Ye who own a Horse,
Take notice: winter is now here, of course;
And if you'd have your stallion safely go
Through mud, and frost, and snow,
Then get him shod at once all round,
At my own shop where I am found—
From early dawn till late twilight,
Shoeing horses with all my might.
Yes, get him shod at once, as I can do it,
And you and horse will never rue it.

The thorough instructions the Subscriber has received from two of the most celebrated veterinary surgeons of Edinburgh, together with forty-five years' experience, warrants him not to be inferior to any workman in the Territory. He may always be found at the old stand in Groesbeck's buildings, east of the Post Office, at the sign of the BIG SHOE. Work will be done on the shortest notice at reasonable terms for cash, store pay or produce.

15-tf JAMES RICHARDSON.

ANOTHER NEW STORE IN OGDEN CITY,

Is now Opened, on MAIN STREET, opposite the Residence of Gen. C. W. West, where the purchaser can turn an 'honest penny' into

DRY GOODS

Such as Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, over-shirts, under-shirts, drawers, woolen and cotton hose, flannels, factories, denims, drillings, trimmings, calicoes, hooks and eyes, pins, needles, buttons, bed ticking, checks, jeans, ready-made Clothing; Buckskin pants; "Man Traps," &c.; and a variety of other articles not mentioned.

GROCERIES.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Candy, Raisins, Tobacco, pepper, allspice, &c.

Also, a good supply of

STATIONERY.

We have likewise a supply of Hardware and Tinware, circular and hand Saws, Axes, tin pans, teapots, coffee-pots, candle moulds, Brass Kettles, &c.

We have also Horse Collars and Riding Saddles, bed cords, brooms and washboards.

And for the healing of their infirmities, the sick can be supplied with olive oil, sweet oil, castor oil, Graefenberg pills, and other medicines. We would not forget the lady's toilet: combs, brushes, scented soap, Cologne, oil of roses, and the balm of ten thousand flowers! In fact, you may "play upon the harp of a thousand strings"—for the subscriber will sell as low as any other house in this city, for Ready Pay in cash and grain. WM. LLOYD.

Ogden City, Feb. 1, 1861. 15-tf

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.

The inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and Mountaineer Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.

It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.

EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
1-tf

Just Published, Price 5 cents,

THE MOUNTAINEER CALENDAR For 1861.

The Calendar gives the day of the month and week, together with the changes of the moon, &c. No person able to read ought to be without a copy. Price to Agents, $3 per 100.

Estray.

Came into my yard, about Feb. 1st, a two-year old HEIFER, dark red, white belly, white spot on rump, also on shoulder. No brands visible. The owner is requested to take her away. HENRY MOON,
20-2t Bishop 1st Ward.

Estrays.

I have in my possession in Farmington, a brindle HEIFER, two years old; she has been with my cattle more than a year. When first seen she had a short piece of lariet around her neck. No brands visible. Please prove property and pay charges.

LOST,

Last Fall, at Farmington, a young brindle bull CALF, branded S on left shoulder. The finder upon returning it will be rewarded for his trouble.
H. MOON,
20-2t 1st Ward, or Farmington.

NOTICE.

The District Court for the Third Judicial District will be opened and held in the County Court House, Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, the 11th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a.m. Persons having buisness before said Court, will take due notice. All persons entitled to certificates of citizenship should apply in open Court during the session thereof, that they may receive the same. Those who have not yet declared their intention to become citizens, may do so in my office in the Old "California Stage office," Great Salt Lake City.
PATRICK LYNCH,
Clerk of the 3rd Judicial District Court.
G. S. L. City, Feb 15, 1860. 20-3t

NOTICE.

Messrs. HOUTZ & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, of every description, at their establishment in Springville, which they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Houtz & Co.'s Mill. a3-tf

GLOBE BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

Begs most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns, Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

COOPERAGE !!!

On Emigration Street, near the City Brewery;

G. P. BURNETT

Wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Kanyons with a large stock of Cooper timber, seasoned in the stave, which he will manufacture to order into all kinds of cooper ware of the best quality.

Meat Casks warranted tight, or no sale. Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fire-wood, Meat, and Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

Cash, Store-pay and Butter at a premium!

A general assortment of G. P. B.'s Cooper Ware always on Sale at Clements' "Pantechnicon," Main Street. Prices to suit the times
9 3m

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

Having recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

GOODS,

have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by

HORD & DICKSON,

Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

NOTICE.

We have also on hand and for sale, a substantial stock of Goods at OGDEN, at J. J. Terrell's Old Stand.

TERMS, CASH.

A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.
1-tf

Fresh Arrivals!
FRESH ARRIVALS!!

GOODS! GOODS!

GOODS,

Cheaper, Still Cheaper!

IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY,

AT

WALKER BROTHERS',

East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,

AND

Main St., Fairfield, Camp Floyd.

☞ The attention of Country Dealers particularly solicited. 1a-tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
SIGN OF BIG

T

Hooper, Eldredge & Co.

Have received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of

NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Well selected

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,

Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,

VARNISH AND PUTTY.

ALSO,

A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of

LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;

GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.

Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.

They are determined to SELL THEM

Low for Cash or Ready Pay,

and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.

☞ Remember the Sign of the Big **T**.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

W. I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Will practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal.

Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 4tf

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

All kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, LOOK HERE.

We have got the SHOE PEG MACHINE in operation, under the superintendence of Silver & Forbes, 10th Ward, and can supply the market at our residence in Emigration St., 12th Ward, or at W. Foster's, Soap Maker, East Temple Street, and will take leather, store pay, wheat, corn, and vegetables, in pay.

11-tf A. TAYLOR & SONS.

NEW ARRIVALS

FROM THE EAST,

At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

Livingston, Bell & Co. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of

NEW GOODS.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.

A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.

Fifty Eight Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.

1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

We, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

STATIONERY,

CROCKERY WARE,

And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for

CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,

on reasonable terms.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. a1-tf

THE MOUNTAINEER

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Basement Story of the Council House,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE STREETS,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Having lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all description of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.

HANDBILLS, POSTERS,

Blanks, Checks, Receipts, Cards, &c. &c.,

Executed to order, at fair Prices.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Office and Residence, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.

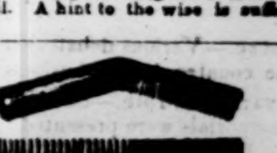
The undersigned has received an assortment of Stockton's celebrated Mineral TEETH with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE

Keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

AND

CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known **GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,** the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of

Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.

Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,

Of the best styles.

Fresh Baled Cultivated **HOPS.**

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of

Ale and Beer

that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street.
1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THIRKILL & SPROAT

Beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, *one door north of* GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 1-tf

E. G. ERICKSEN

Begs leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop,

to the next door south of Ballan, the Watchmaker, in Main St., at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the finest finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Stains, grease-spots, &c., removed; and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting done on reasonable terms.

A large quantity of heavy cloth always on hand.

Buckskins wanted immediately. a4-tf

WANTED,

At my FURNITURE SHOP,
2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "

Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.

A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.

Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

HATTING.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.

1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

FOR SALE.

Ten Acres of WHEAT LAND, well fenced in, and within 10 miles of G. S. L. City. Good range at a convenient distance. Apply at the "Mountaineer" Office.

Who will Exchange City Property in G. S. L. City for

A FARM, A FARM, A FARM IN UTAH COUNTY;

Consisting of 80 acres of Cultivated Land, 60 acres of Meadow, 60 acres of Pasture, Adobe Dwelling-house, four rooms, two log houses, shed, stables, and corral and orchard, all well situated.

Apply at this office.

Terms favorable, or we will exchange it for a small farm near the city, if well situated and well proportioned.

Application must be made in thirty days, or the farm will be rented.
B-6